BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1825. No. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day, Wednesday, the 25th Instant, two Invoices of New Books, the greater part neatly bound and lettered, Mitchell's Dictionary of History, Chemistry, and Mathematics, Chronology, Wonders of the Heavens, Wonders of the Earth, Voyages to different parts of the Globe, Robinson's Theological History, Public Characters, Robinson's Hume, All Religions, Seely's Ellora, Lord Orford's Memoirs, Moore's Epistles, Buck's Beauties, Dibden's Songs, Sheridian's Memoirs, Sentimental Journey, Tournament, Humphry Ravelin, Barker's Greece, Williams's Poems, New Edinburgh Review, Blaquiere's Greece, Talents of Buonaparte, Ireland's France, Gurney's Lectures, Oliver's Lexcion, Frankensteen, Rich and Poor Our Village, Outcasts, Quenten Durward, Heraldic Anomalies, High Ways & Bye Ways, Spae-Wife, Maltravers, Lochiel, Ormond, Graces, Konnigsmark, Morning in Cork Street, Hermit in Prison, Thurtle's Spain, Jameson's General History, Rundalls' England, Encyclopedia of Wit, Encyclopedia of Songs, Sturm's Reflections with Plates, Jefferson's Tales, Essay on good Living, Rouge et Noir, Don Juan Canto 9 to 14, S. Hom ne Rouge, Tales of the Castel, Rouden's Botany, Smith's Pirates, Regent Classics, Ovid, Martial, Lucius, Nepos, Sallust, Catullus, Frazer's Mountains, La Belle Assemblee Vols. 27 and 28, Pennies Minstrel, Secret Memoirs, &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 28th Instant, at the House recently occupied by RICHARD JENKINS Esq., on Colaba, on the verge of the Parade.

Couches covered with Blue and other colored Damask, Jackwood Chairs, Jackwood Door Screens, with Green Silk, & Red Cloth, Wardrobes, Lamps, China Matting, and Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

N. B.—Sale will commence at half past 11 A. M.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD Portable Writing Desks finished in the latest manner, from Rs. 30 to 75.

Ditto Ditto having a part fitted up as a Dressing Case with every requisite..... Rs. 60 to 100.

Meadows Street, 25th May 1825.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

AT

Higgs and Briggs's

AUCTION ROOMS

IN THE FORT,

On Thursday, the 2d Proximo,

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK

THE FOLLOWING

HORSES,

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN

DESIROUS TO DISPOSE OF HIS

RACING STUD;

SOME OF WHICH ARE ALREADY KNOWN

ON THE TURF.

		Height H. I.	*Ages*
	Reveller....	14. 2	.....7 years
	Griffin.....	15.	.....5 years
Maiden Horses.	W. A. horse..	14. 3	.....5 years
	W. A. horse..	14. ½	.....5 years
	Roan Colt...	14. 1½	rising 5 do.

Meadows Street, 25th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow, the 26th Instant,

THE REMAINDER OF 2 CASES OF CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of Penknives, Pocket Knives, and Scissars.

Three Crates of fine blue and white Earthenware.

Couches, Tables, Book-cases, Chairs, Bathing Tubs, Jackwood Cradle, China Tea Trays, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 25th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

ELEGANT Engraved Portraits, in Gilt frames, of Lord Amherst, Governor General of India, from an Original Painting by Sir Thomas Laurence

JUST IMPORTED PER

OGLE CASTLE

FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.

ALSO

Ackerman's "forget me not" a present for the New year containing four hundred pages and twelve Engravings.

The Art of Drawing on Stone by Hullmandel.

Lithographic Drawing Book.

Thomson's Lunar and horary Tables.

Meadows Street, 25th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

A SERVICEABLE

SHIGRAMPOE,

AND A SET OF GOOD

BRASS MOUNTED

CARRIAGE HARNESS,

At the very moderate Price of

Rs 400.

Meadows Street, 25th May, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday, the 30th Instant,

THE

Household Furniture

&c.

OF THE LATE

JOHN BEST ESQ.

AT HIS

BUNGALOW ON THE ESPLANADE

NEAR THE COOPERAGE.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a few dozens of Wine, and various other articles.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up if not previously disposed of by private sale, a neat Tomjon—and also at three o'Clock the Bungalow will be sold.

The above may be viewed from Friday the 27th Instant.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This day Wednesday the 25th Inst.

NEAR MUZJID BUNDER

A QUANTITY of Barilla commonly called Sazey Khar, belonging to the Estate of the late WM. PEILL Esq. The above will be put in Small Lots for the Convenience of Purchasers.

Terms.—Cash and to be cleared away immediately.

N. B.—Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

For Sale

BILLS on England 3 Months Sight at 1 | 9 per Rupee.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

(3) Bombay, 25th May 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Mr. Patrick Stewart,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hbds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith, Son's and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of 110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs. 150.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1825.

TICKETS for Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 25th May 1825.

FOR SALE
AT
Framjee Cowasjee's
OFFICE,

A FEW Chests of 6 dozen each, of very Superior English Claret, from Carbonell and Son, imported per Ogle Castle, at Rs. 50 per dozen.

(3) Bombay, 25th May 1825.

For Passage Only
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
Ogle Castle.
OF 550 TONS,
James Weynton, Commander,
Will Sail on or about the 10th Proximo.

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

For Passage to London
THE FINE SHIP
Abberton,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt Lucas Percival,
(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched for England towards the end of next month.

Apply to Captain PERCIVAL, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

For Freight or Passage
TO MADRAS OR BENGAL
The Fast Sailing, and Coppered
BRIG DOTHRILL,
J. Hill, Commander,

To Sail on the 1st or 2nd of next Month,

APPLY at PRANJEEWAN CALLA MOODY'S Office, near the Bazar Gate or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 25th May 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી• મયરાજ• તથા• બંગાલે• જા
વાને• નોલ• તથા• ઉતારૂ• જોઈયે*
ઉતાવલી• ચાલનારી• તથા• નાં
બાંનાં• પતરાં• જડેલી• બીરીગા•
નાંમે• ડોથરીલ• ફપતાંન• જે• ફી
લ• તારીખ• ૧ લી• અથવા• બી
જી• આવતા• જુન• મહીનાંનીને•
દીને• ફેંફરાનાંરછે*
ઈ• બીરીગા• ઉપર• ફોજને• નો
લી• માલ• તથા• ઉતારૂ• ચઢાવ
વા• ફોઈતો• શા• પરાંણજીવંનદા
શ• ફાલા મોદીનાં• દુકાંન• ઉપર•
બજાર• ગેટ• આગલ• અથવા• ફ
પતાંનને• બીરીગા• ઉપર• જઇને
બંદોબશત• ફરીને• ચઢાવે*

તા૦ ૨૫ મી• મેઈ• ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of SARAH KEMP, Widow of FRANCIS KEMP, late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to GEORGE REES KEMP, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England on their Bombay Establishment and the Nephew of the said deceased. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of May 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS FOR PETR.

Advertisement.

THAT VENCAJEE MERJEE, having on behalf of some of his friends purchased from MOSULBHOY, DADABHOY, FRAMJEE DADABHOY, DADJEE DADABHOY, ADERJEE DADABHOY, and JEWAJEE DADABHOY Inhabitants of Callian in the district of Northern Concan, a Spot of Vacant Ground inherited by them from one BYRAMJEE HIRJEE situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Mody Kanah Street, bound on the North to a Godwon of JEMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, South with the Ground of MUSAH MAPLA, East with public Road, West with Public Road and the House of MOTTICHUND AMICHUND. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the same, are requested to make the same known to VENCAJEE MERJEE at his Shop opposite to CAWASJEE PATEL'S House within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they shall not be admitted.

Bombay 25th May 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

MHOW TURF.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY MONDAY 6TH FEBRUARY 1826.

FIRST DAY,

1ST RACE.

A MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES of 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, with Rupees ( ) from the Fund for Arab Horses that never Started for Plate &c. &c. P. P. *Heats 2 Miles*, carrying 8 10 to be kept open till 1st Janury 1826.

Already 6 Subscribers.

2D RACE.

THE MHOW TURF PLATE of Rupees ( ) from the Fund, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs for all Arab Horses that have never won.—*Heats 2 Miles*, Weight for age.

3D RACE.

THE COLTS PLATE, of Rupees ( ) from the Fund, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs. —*Heats* 1½ *Miles*, Weight for age, 3 Colts or no race.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.

COL. WILSON'S GOLD CUP, value 100 Guineas for all Arab Horses that have never won, entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.— —*Heats 2 Miles* carrying 9 St.

2D RACE.

THE MINISTER'S PLATE, of Rupees 500, with 5 Gold Mohurs entrance for all Horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards.—*Heats, once round the Course.*

3D RACE.

THE HUNTERS STAKES of Rupees ( ) from the Fund for all Horses carrying 10 St.—*Heats 3 Miles*, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs, the Winner to be sold for 800 Rupees if challenged within half an hour after the Race.

THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE.

THE MALWA STAKES for all Horses of Rupees ( ) from the Fund, entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.—*Heats 2 Miles*, Weight for age

2D RACE.

HIS HIGHNESS, MULHAR ROW HOLKAR'S PLATE of Rupees 1,000 for all Horses carrying 9 St.—*Heats 3 Miles.*

3D RACE.

THE GIVE and TAKE of Rupees ( ) for all Horses, Weight for inches. *Heats* 1½ *Miles*, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST RACE.

THE BEATEN PLATE of Rupees ( ) for all Horses that have saved their distance during the Meeting. To be weighted by the Steward, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.—*Heats* 1½ *Miles.*

2D RACE.

PONEY PLATE of Rupees ( ) for all Ponies 13 hands high and under.—*Once round the Course.*—Catch Weight.

3D RACE.

THE UNTRAINED PLATE for Horses that have not been in training during the Season Rupees ( ). *Heats* 1½ *Miles*, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs. To be Handicapped by the Stewards.

J. MARTIN,
Secretary,

Bombay Gazette.

Vol 36. WEDNESDAY, 25TH MAY, 1825. No. 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 167. of 1825. Captain Thomas Palin of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry is appointed Secretary to the Military Fund in succession to Captain William Black, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

No. 168. of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the appointment of Lieutenant C. J. Westley to be Adjutant to the left wing of the 20th Regiment Native infantry stationed at Ahmednuggur from the 4th January last.

The following further appointments are made in supercession of the former so long as the wings of the Regiment may remain detached, Lieutenant C. J. Westley to be Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master to the left wing of the 20th Regiment and Lieutenant R. Bulkley to be Adjutant,--Date of Appointment 1st May.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1825.

No. 169, of 1825. The following Limits of the Baroda Cantonments having been decided on by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in concurrence with the Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar, a description of them is published for General information,

The North East Angle of the cantonment of Baroda is marked by a line of 4 Mango trees; the farther-most of which bears from the Right Picquet N. N. W. ¼ W. 640 yards. From hence the boundary runs nearly as under, viz W. by S. 697 yards. S. S. W. ¼ W. 350 yards, W. by S. ½ S. 327. yards along a line of 5 Mango trees. S. by E. ¼ E 264 yards taking in the tank and Portuguese Chapel, S. W. ¼ W. 444 yards excluding the village of Neizampoor W. ¾ S. 267 yards to the Nullah near the burying ground S. S. E. ¼ S. 328 yards along the Nullah to the large wooden bridge. Here the Boundary turns E ½ N. 522 yards meeting the small Nullah which it then follows S. ¼ W. 660 yards to within a short distance of a large mound of Earth from hence E. ½ N. 552 yards to the new brick bridge on the Residency road, the Nullah under which carries the boundary to the River which continues it till it arrives opposite the Right Picquet, from whence a Line drawn to the 4 mango trees first mentioned will complete the Circuit of the Cantonment.

Bombay Castle, 17th May, 1825.

N. 170, of 1825. The following appointment is made by the Governor in Council.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant M. M. Shaw to be Adjutant.—Date of appointment 12th May 1825.

Bombay Castle, 17th May, 1825.

No 171, of 1825. A Royal salute to be fired at all stations under this Presidency in honor of the capture of the Enemy's principal fortified position and Camp at Donabew with all their Artillery, Stores, and the greater part of their war boats, by the combined Land & Naval Forces serving in Ava under the Command of Brigader General Sir Archibald Campbell K. C. B. and Captain Alexander C. B. on the 2d April.

Bombay Castle, 19th May, 1825.

No. 172, of 1825. Captain Molesworth Assistant Commissary General is permitted to remain at the Presidency on his present allowances for the purpose of completing a Mahratta Dictionary on which he is employed.

Captain Reynolds will act as Assistant Commissary whilst Captain Molesworth is so employed.

Captain Holland of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed a Sub Assistant Commissary General vice Stamper deceased.

Lieutenat R. Payne of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry will act as a Sub-Assistant Commissary during the time Captain Reynolds may be acting in the superior grade.

Captain. R Waite who was appointed as a SubAssistant Commissary by the General orders of the 26th April 1823 is confirmed from that date.

The Officer of Deputy Commissary General, having been abolished from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Hull's return to Europe, is to be struck off the Returns of that Establishment.

By order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,
30th May 1825.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee, appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that Mr. Alexander Seton, who arrived in India on the 29th of September 1824, has been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

31ST MARCH 1825.

Mr. A. Elphinston, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. H. G. Burnett, Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. G. Grant, Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

16TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. G. C. Houlton, Acting Register at Dharwar.

20TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. W. P. LeGeyt, Acting Register at Poona.

Mr. H. Young, Acting Second Register at Poona.

25TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. C. Montgomerie, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

30TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. W. Stubbs, Acting Judge and Criminal Judge at Broach.

Mr. H. H. Glass, Acting Second Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

4TH MAY 1825.

Mr. W. Richardson, Acting Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Conkan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

21ST APRIL 1825.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, Acting Sub Treasurer and General Pay Master.

25TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. H. G. Oakes, Sub Accountant General and Civil Auditor and Deputy Commercial and Military Account ant and Assistant Sub Treasurer and General Pay Master.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1825.

M. H. G. Oakes, Assistant to Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A great deal has of late appeared in the newspapers of this Presidency about Singapore, chiefly respecting its political and commercial advantages as a settlement, but as these are subjects which interest but few of your readers, I send you the following extract of a private letter which is much at your service; and as I intend to make Singapore my model in a proposal for some improvement in Indian habits, I will thank you to insert it.

"The climate of this settlement altho' considered healthy, is not so pleasant or agreeable as I expected, the heat during the day is excessive, particularly on the plain where the town is built. The nights are in general cool and agreeable, although except during heavy showers of rain, I have seldom seen the thermometer below 77°. Its range throughout the year is from 77 to 87, a temperature by no means adapted to the European constitution. The temperance and regularity of the European settlers exceeds any thing I have ever met with. and appears to me, to contribute in a signal manner to the enjoyment of good health, and to be the chief source from which the settlement has derived its fame for salubrity of climate. Every person from the Resident downwards, dines at four o'clock, drives out at six, and retires to bed at nine. How different it is with you! when an Englishman in Bombay is ordering his carriage to go to a dinner party, his countrymen here are preparing for repose, and when the former is returning home to bed, the latter is mounting his poney to take his constitutional ride before his comfortable "8 o'clock Breakfast. "oh Tempora! oh Mores! how various are the habits of Englishmen in different parts of the world, but hold. I have not met with one Englishman yet. They are all Sons of the Thistle, and fully maintain the hardy and thriving character of their parent. The Singaporeans are so sensible of the advantages

of this regular mode of life, that nothing could induce them to relinquish it, and woe to the innovator who should presume to give a 7 o'clok dinner, his case would be more deplorable than that of Knickerbocker's Vrow who attempted to east aside a petticoat, or the Burgher who ventured to lessen the long established number of *unmentionables*—Long may this feeling remain, and may the shores of this peaceful island never be visited by those votaries of fashion, who turn night into day, and invariably carry disease and immorality in their train. So long as this state of things remains, I am persuated that Singapore will continue what it has hitherto been, the abode of health and prosperity, and an excellent asylum for invalids who may visit it in search of the first of earthly blessings"

I will not occupy your paper with more extracts but beg to remark how cordially I agree in the prayer of my friend, and to express a wish that the Inhabitants of this island would follow the example of Singapore, indeed, I have been thinking seriously of addressing the Court of Directors on the subject, and to pray them to prohibit any of their servants from giving dinner parties in the hot weather. I shall however wait until the Court of Proprietors have decided upon the liberty of the press &c. when I hope to get some member to move this subject as I am confident it would preserve the lives and constitutions of many of the Company's servants.

I remain,
Your Obt. Servant,
A RADICAL REFORMER.

P. S. A change in the European dress so ill suited to this climate, is another subject which I propose to bring forward. You shall perhaps hear from me respecting it, as I wish to have good advice regarding the most proper fashion to adopt, particularly for the fair sex.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The sixty lacks of rupees said to have been buried by the Paishwa under the walls of Belgaum Fort, has not yet been discovered; though much labour has been expended: however, the hope is not extinguished, and perseverance may ultimately succeed; but should a want of means check the ardour of pursuit, would it not be advisable to dispose of the right to dig and search, to some of the wealthy English speculators, who appear to catch eagerly at much less tempting baits? They would certainly have a good *foundation* to go upon, which your steam companies can never boast, who build all their sanguine expectations on vapour. If they brought down an old fort about their ears, no one could accuse them of building castles in the air. The very name of an Indian Treasure Company would make considerable noise in the world, consequently, capital would not be sunk without producing a high interest. And what could be a more natural employment for idle sovereigns, than a search after wealth, which is certainly more congenial to royal habits than making roads, and digging canals, to which the republican dogs have hitherto doomed them.

Upon the whole, this appears one of the best projects that has yet been started, for the money is certainly in a better state of security under the wall, than if it were in the bank, and there can be no risk of bankruptcy for want of the *dust.*

Yours Truly
MONEY GRUB.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' ls. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 106 a 116 ditto.
According to Registry.

ERRATUM.

In our last Gazette, among the Passengers of the Hero, for Mr. J. Dunsterville, read Mr. Edward Dunsterville.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MAY, 1825.

On Monday last, the Abberton arrived from England, having left the Downs on the 10th of December, and the Cape on the 9th March. The Vansetart was expected to sail from thence, five days subsequent. By this conveyance novelty of intilligence could not be expected, as papers had long since arrived, of a much later date than the time of her departure.

The 2d or Queens Regt. of Foot, was to embark at London for Bombay in Feb.

The H. C. Ships Kellie Castle and Inglis for Bombay and China to leave England 9th Feb. and the Farquharson at the same time for St. Helena, Bombay and China.

The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus arrived in the harbour on Sunday evening, from Mocha; and we are extremely happy to state, she has brought Mrs. Hutchenson and family, regarding whom, we expressed our anxiety in a former number.

The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery Lieut. G. B. Brucks arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf. The Survey of the Arabian side has been completed from Cape Moosendem to the Mouth of the Euphrates.

The Families of H. M. 47th Regiment were embarked in the Transport George the 4th yesterday evening, in order to proceed to Calcutta.—From this arrangement we may conclude the Regiment will not return to this Presidency.

The General Kyd which left England on the 21st of January, has arrived in Calcutta; but the papers of that Presidency, as yet, show no indications of her having added much to their stock of novelties.

The leading article in the Govt. Gazette extraordinary, is a public avowal by the King of Prussia, of his having taken a left-handed wife, or in other words a mistress.—Second to which, are some farther particulars regarding Mr. Fauntleroy, or rather the firm to which he belonged. The next article is concerning Miss Foote &Mr. Haynes: after which follows the meeting of Perliament expected on the 3d of Feb., when the state of Ireland and the expediency of iron railroads, will form the most interesting subjects of discussion.

The Bishop of Calcutta on Sunday last preached a very impressive sermon from the Acts of the Apostles 2d Chapter 39th verse; to a numerous congregation, in St. Thomas's Church, after which a collection was made for the Society promoting Christian knowledge, which we understand amounted to eight thousand Rupees.

It is said the Raja of Colapoor is still restless, and inclined to continue a troublesome neighbour. What advantage is to be obtained, or his ambition has led him to expect, from the display of a turbulent disposition we know not; but there appears a probability, that he, like many others, who have neglected to benefit by examples, may be added to the number: and when precept has failed to instruct, the lesson may be ultimately taught, by the more powerful doctrine of experience, in the school of practical discipline.

Although the territory of Colapoor is far from being considerable in extent; it has long been an enterprising state by which it is governed. Addicted to the most wanton acts of cruelty, and lawless systems of predatory warfare, which constitute the Maharatta character; no bonds but those imposed by superior power, could protect the surrounding country from depredation and insult. Appearances of good faith, and treaties of seeming friendship, were merely the masks for intrigue and premeditated outrage. During a war with Appah Sahib, his relations, though not engaged in hostilities, were plundered and ejected from their lands; nor did brutality rest here, for his father (who, from age, was sinking into the grave) being taken prisoner when mortally wounded, was cut into fragments whilst alive, in the presence of the Raja, who had ordered this detestable sacrifice to glut his thirst of blood, and gratify a satanic appetite for human misery.

Nor was rapine and plunder confined to the land, for Colapoor being a maritime province, the daring spirit of its inhabitants extended to depredations on the sea, where their mercantile neighbours furnished ample temptation to equip a formidable fleet of pirate vessels, which issuing from the ports of Karee and Viziorla, bid defiance to our cruizers, & frequently enriched themselves, at the expense of those who were lulled into a state of security by the appearance of friendship.

It is not to be expected that a people thus habituated, should (except by coercion) readily be brought to respect those laws, which it has ever been their interest, and consequently their natural inclination to violate.

Of all the various motives which have urged men to the destructiou of their own species, whether in open warfare, by the deliberate sanction of the law, or the infernal arts of treachery; none have been more incompatible with the character of rational beings, or what is understood by the feelings of humanity, than the pretext of religion: yet it has not been the transitory madness of a day, or any particular age, but coeval with a difference of the-

ological opinions. One religion is avowedly to be propagated by the sword; another is established on the first principles of tolerance, mercy and charity, the inseparable attributes of divinity: yet both have been distructive of mankind; and through the influence of false interpretations. by the subtle and designing policy of temporal ambition, the latter perhaps has surpassed, in the number of its victims and refinement of its cruelties.

The history of mankind, although little more than a catalogue of crimes, perpetrated under all the changes of custom and prejudice, affords no one more diabolical, either in practice or design, than those which have been sanctioned under the mask of *holy zeal*; when ingenuity itself was tortured, to render torture more excruciating, and prolong the vital principle to endure it.

Nor does this inveteracy only exist between those, who essentially differ as to the leading articles of faith; but sectaries of the same religion are martialed under their spiritual leaders to prove—what? not the truth of their doctrines, but their implacable hatred. Not an adherence to those principles that alone can support the sanctity of character which they affect, but a dereliction of every common rule by which mankind is preserved from sinking below the very dregs of animated creation.

Our attention was drawn to this subject, by a circumstantial detail of a religious broil, attended with fatal consequences, which not long since occured at Mundisore in Malwa, between two sects of Mahometans, Bohras and Soonees.

The Bohras are distinct from the general mass of Mahometans, by their pretensions to a greater purity of doctrine, a more rigid attention to the precepts of the Koran, and engaging in no other occupations than those of commerce; from which the appellation of Borah is derived, being a corruption of the word Beoparah, or trader. In this respect they resemble the Jews, which has induced many to mistake them for a tribe of that persuasion. They are only known on the Western side of India, where, for their general respectability, regularity of manners, and great utility, they are much encouraged.

The Moollah or high-priest of this sect (who is elective) presides over their spiritual and temporal concerns, and has made Surat his principal residence; but as subordinate officers are appointed by him, to superintend the interests of the sect, at all the different stations, to which commercial enterprise has led them; he generally makes his tour of visitations once every year, to keep up a respect for his authority, and fulfil the duties of his office.

On a journey of this description, during the last cool season, he happened to be at Mundisore in Malwa when a Moolvee of the Soonees arrived, on his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, accompanied as ususal, by pious mendicants, one of whom in all the virulence of holy zeal, attacked a Borah, with a volley of abuse at his religious tenets, which, he declared to have emanated from hell. No man, whatever may be the nature of his creed, could hear with indifference a public accusation, which stigmatized him as a disciple of devils. The Borah thought words not sufficiently powerful to resent the insult, and consequently had recourse to blows: a general engagement ensued between the partisans of each; arms were resorted to and after considerable bloodshed, the Bohras being the weaker in point of numbers, were obliged to retreat, and take refuge in their houses; but not till the Hadgee of the Soonees, who made every exertion to restore peace, had been slain in the affray.

The death of this man gave fresh vigour to the spirit of revenge, which endeavoured to obtain satisfaction in murder, without the distinction of innocence from guilt, or respect to age. Two infants, not twelve months old, were massacred, several other dead bodies were also found; twelve persons were missing, supposed to have been murdered; and twenty three severely wounded. On the part of the Soonees four were killed, and many seriously injured.

Had not an interference of the British authorities put a stop to this deadly feud, it is probable the slaughter would have extended, to the total annihilation of the Bohras in that part of the country. Such are the sweeping ravages of bigotry and fanaticism. *Non minores fuere pestes mortalium quam inundatio. quam conflagratio &c.*

The following particulars of the dreadful inundation at St. Petersbugh and Cronstadt in November last are the latest which have been received, by which it appears six or seven thousand lives have been lost, and damage sustained to the amount of eighty millions of rubles.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 27—As the inundation has destroyed all the bridges over the river Neva, and made the communication between the different parts of the city very difficult, his Majesty has, by a decree of the 22d, appointed military governors, *pro tempore*, for the several quarters of the city, under the Chief Governor-General, Miloradowitsch, for the purpose of affording more speedy and efficacious succour to the sufferers.

"The *Conservateur*, reports, that of all the establishments, in which a great number of workmen were employed, it seems that the imperial Foundery, on the road to Peterhot, suffered the most, and a great many persons perished. It is impossible to paint the grief that overpowered his Majesty when he visited the spot.

"On the 23d, the Emperor visited the scenes of desolation in the city and neighbourhood, walked about among the ruins without attendants, condoled with the sufferers, and assured them that they should be relieved.

"Entire villages are awept away; the Sailors island, Gumewskoy island, Emilianowka, Olawa, Liachta, and Catharinenhof, and the foundery and iron manufactory at Klaske (four versts from the city) are entirely devastated. The Galley harbour in Wastili Ostrero is so ruined, that it cannot be seen whether houses or streets ever stood there.

"The imperial Islands of Yelagin and Kammenoi Ostrow have suffered very much; most of the country houses are in danger of falling. All the wooden brigdes are broken down; Gostinoi Door was more than an arabeen under water; and consequently, all the splendid shops in the Newski Perspective.

"At Cronstadt, the sea, rising over the great battery, laid the whole town under water, and the inhabitants were forced to take refuge in the second stories. Many merchantmen have perished; the imperial Navy suffered extremely, and a ship of the line, of 100 guns, stands in the great square. Above one hundred persons are missed there. The Isaac's Bridge is destroyed, and its immense foundation of blocks of granite was unable to resist the fury of the waves. A large three masted vessel was driven against a house which it carried away. The loss in bank notes alone is immense; & what adds to the distress is, the setting in of the frost, and the dearness of provisions, which threaten us. A ten copec loaf costs already 75 copecs.

"The schools and theatres are closed. In the churches relations seek each other, but often, alas, in vain. By order of the Governor, 400 soldiers are employed in burying the dead. It is said that the cavalry of the guard have lost many thousand horses. Many merchants and public officers have also lost their books.

"Count Miloradowitch has sent expresses to Riga, Liebau, &c. to order provisions of all kinds to this city. (A convoy has already been sent from Liebau.)

"Several prisoners were drowned in the prisons.

"A pound of rye-bread was sold at first for 40 copecs, and a pound of salt for 45 copees; but an order has been posted up at all the corners of the streets not to pay more than the usual and established price. Five hundred oxen were drowned in the slaughter-house near the Kalinca bridge, and those that are left alive are in a very exhausted state

"Count Miloradowitsch rowed about in a boat in the Nawaki Perspective, and saved the lives of many persons. General Benckenorof also distinguished himself by his humane exertions. The water was half a yard deep in the rooms of the Imperial Palace.

"KONIGSBERG, Dec. 7.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state the losses to be much greater than was at first supposed. In the city alone, 5,000 persons are said to have perished. Only a small part of Cronstadt is reported to be standing. The loss in raw sugars is seven millions of rubles: 500,000 poods of hemp are partly wet and partly washed away. His Majesty has ordered a Committee of Custom house Officers and Merchants, to examine into the extent of damage done to goods deposited in the magazines of the Custom house. The whole loss of St. Petersburgh is estimated at 80,000,000 of silvers rubles, without reckoning the damage done to the buildings.

"A letter from Berlin estimates the whole at 150 million rubles banco, of which 35 millions fall on the merchants. The loss in refined sugar is estimated at 10 millions of rubles.

"HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—The letters from St. Peterburg, continue to paint in the most afflicting colours, the dreadful effects of the late calamity. The number of persons who have perished is variously estimated from 4,000 to 8,000; the loss of property, at 100 millions of rubles. Two steam boats from the harbours at Cronstadt, lay in the middle of the town not far from the theatre. Immense quantities of herrings (a million in value) are washed away. The magazines of hemp and oil lying higher, did not suffer so much. Vast blocks of mahogany lie in the streets, which they are now clearing from the ruins of the houses that have been overturned. At least the half of the sugar in the werehouses (thir

teen millions in value,) is melted. Bread is scarcely to be had. The cask in many cellars were staved, and people are pumping wine mixed with water, out of them. Many streets are impassable from the quantities of timber, fuel, household furniture, remains of houses, &c &c.

(From the Eloile of Wednesday.)

" New details relative to the horrible disastor at St. Petersburgh, continue to arrive. The whole regiment of Carbineers got on the roof of the barrack.—all were carried away. A ship of 100 guns at Cronstadt has disappeared entirely. The burial grounds have been torn up, and dead bodies, with human bones and crosses, have floated into the streets of St. Petersburgh. Among those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and zeal to relieve, M. de Corkendorff, Aide de camp to the Emperor, had been noticed, who many times rushed into the water, to save unfortunates from perishing through this horrible disaster.

M. de Beckendrof, who voluntarily assisted in saving the shipping, arrived at the Palace exhausted with fatigue, and his clothes wet. The emperor ordered clothing for him from this own wardrobe, prepared with his own hands the refreshments necessary for him, and bestowed on him the Order of Alexandre de Newski and a magnificent diamond sword hilt."

London.
From The Times Nov. 30.

LEGALITY OF POLICE REPORTS.—DUNCAN V. THWAITES.

The Lord Chief Justice read the judgment of the Court, on this case. He prefaced the judgment by observing that the case had been argued before the Judges at the sittings in October; and that the judgment must be considered as proceeding from himself and his brothers Bayley and Holroyd, as his brother Littledale had abstained from taking a part in the deliberation, because he had been concerned when at the bar for one of the parties in the cause. He then proceeded to state the pleadings which were brought under the consideration of the Court on demurrer. The declaration contained a great number of counts, setting out two alleged libels as appearing in the *Morning Herald* of the 12th and 16th of July, but divisible into two classes --one class stating, by way of inducement, certain proceedings before Mr. Halls, a police-magistrate, and the other class merely stating the libels, and containing no mention of such proceedings. In giving judgment, however, it would be necessary only to advert particularly to the first count, which applied to the first libel; and to the thirteenth count, which set forth the second paragraph. The first count, after the usual inducements of good character, and of innocence of the particular charge, stated, that on the 11th of July, the plaintiff was brought before Mr. Halls, a police-magistrate, on a charge of indecently assaulting Ann Chandler: that everal witnesses were examined, of whom Ann Chandler was one; that the case was adjourned to a further hearing: and that, before any bill of indictment was preferred, or any trial had, and while the charge remained wholly undecided, the defendant, intending to pervert the course of justice, and to injure and prejudice the plaintiff, maliciously published the first of the alleged libels. That paragraph stated that the plaintiff was, the day before, examined on a charge of indecently assaulting a female child: that the evidence against him contained disgusting indecencies which could not be detailed; but that the defendant denied the charge, and there were some trifling inconsistencies in the testimony of the children. The thirteenth count stated an adjourned examination, when the plaintiff was held to bail; and then set forth a second article, which consisted of a statement that the plaintiff had been again examined---that no further evidence was adduced, and that he was, in the result, held to bail to answer the charge. The defendant pleaded the general issue; several pleas alleging that the plaintiff did commit the assault alluded to, on which issues were joined; and also several other special pleas, to which the plaintiff demurred, and the sufficiency of which was the question before the Court. The third plea very shorly stated---" that the several matters and things contained in the said alleged libels were and are true." This plea was clearly bad in law; it was uncertain whether it meant that the proceedings at the police-office were truly reported, or that the charge which was the subject of these proceedings was well founded: if it meant the lest, it was insufficient according to several decisions, for not specifying time and place; if the first, it came within the objection to the fourth plea. The fourth plea, applied to the whole declaration, alleged in general terms that the supposed libels were no other than true, fair and correct reports of proceedings which took place in open court, before a magistrate. Now, as there were many counts of the declaration which did not set forth any proceedings, this plea, as applicable to them, ought at least to have specified the proceedings to which it referred: as to those counts, therefore, it was bad; and being bad in part, was, according to the uniform rule of law, bad in the whole. The fifty plea, applicable only to the first article, set forth that a charge was made against the plaintiff: that it was heard in open Court; and then, setting forth at length the depositions of Anne Chandler, Anne Duncan, and Louis Desaubeau, surgeon, averred that the article was a fair, just, and impartial account of the proceedings. Now it was manifest on the face of this plea, that the article was not a fair, just, and impartial account of the proceedings; because it made no mention of the deposition of the surgeon, who had distinctly stated that the principal witness, on being asked by him, denied the main fact on which the accusation rested:---that plea, therefore, was bad. The sixth plea applied only to the second article, and simply alleged that the plaintiff was examined again; that no further evidence was adduced, but that he was held to bail; and as this paragraph contained no remark on the evidence, and nothing more than this statement of proceedings, the Court held this plea good, and that judgment upon it must be given for the defendant. The seventh plea resembled the fifth, except that it omitted one allegation in the first article, and was bad for the same cause. The eighth plea, like the sixth, applied only to the second article, and being the same in substance also, was valid. But now, said the Lord Chief Justice, I will advert to the second plea, on which in argument the greatest stress was properly laid. That plea states that the plaintiff did undergo a long examination at the police-office, upon a charge of indecently assaulting a female child named Ann Chandler; that the evidence did disclose a tissue of disgusting indecencies: that the plaintiff denied the charge; that he was bound over to attend on a future day: and that on that day the further proceedings took place which are set forth in the second article. This plea then alleges that the defendant published the article as and for, what in fact they were, just, true, and correct reports of proceedings which took place openly in the police-office, as public news, and not from any malicious or unworthy motives whatsoever. This plea is founded on a supposition that it is lawful for the conductor of a newspaper to publish in his journal a report of examinations at a police-office, taken with a view to further inquiry, and where the charge is not finally decided; but the party accused is committed or held to bail—with these restrictions only, that the proceedings should be open, and that the report is accurate, just, and fair; and hence it is inferred, that however such report may affect an individual, he can sustain no action against the publisher. The case on this point was argued before us with great learning: and all the authorities which could be brought to bear upon it were presented to our consideration. It would be a waste of the time of the Court to enter into a minute examination of those authorities; it is sufficient to say, that there is not one which will support the position on which this plea is founded. The case which approaches it most nearly is that of " Currie v. Walter," the decision of which at *Nisi Prius* is reported in 5 Espinasse's Reports, and the final determination of which is to be found in Bosanquet and Puller, 533. That case is undoubtedly of high authority in itself, and derives additional weight from the sanction of Mr. Justice Lawrence; but it has been doubted by subsequent Judges. There are, however, distinctions between that case and the present to which it is proper to allude. The article complained of in that case was a report of a proceeding in this Court, the doors of which were always open, and ought always to be open, to as large a portion of the public as the place will accommodate. But a police-office is not necessarily thus open: the magistrate may shut it whenever he thinks proper. Again, in " Currie v. Walter," the proceeding, though *ex-parte*, had terminated; it was a motion for a criminal information, which the Court refused to grant; and therefore the case was not put into any train of more solemn inquiry. But in this instance the party was held to bail, in order to a trial, and therefore the publication took place while the proceedings were still pending. In the " King v. Lee," it was holden, that the publication of preliminary examinations taken with a view to trial was a criminal act; and many learned Judges have seen occasion to lament and to reprobate such publications. It is in the recollection of some of us that they were once unfrequent; they have greatly increased of late years; but they are not, therefore, the less unlawful. I have pointed out the distinctions between this case and that of " Currie v. Walter;" but it must not be taken for granted that we hold the publication of *ex-parte* proceedings, even in this Court, allowable by law. That case is not now before us; it is not, therefore, necessary to decide it: but we mut not be supposed to intimate that such publications are legal. It was contended by Mr. Lawes in argument, that, even supposing an indictment would lie for the obstruction of public justice, still the party himself alluded to in the report could not sustain an action for damages: and also that the absence of malicious motive, which was admitted by the demurrer, would exonerate the publisher. With respect to the first position, I take it to be clear that when an unlawful act is done by which an individual is particularly aggrieved, he may sustain an action; and who can say that a man is not aggrieved by a publication which tends to injure his character, and to excite a prejudice against him? On the absence of malice, alleged in the plea, it must be observed, that if the plea be bad in law, the statements which it contains are not admitted by the demurrer. But what is the meaning of malice? Every act unlawful in itself and injurious to others is in law regarded as *malicious* although there may be no personal malice to the individuals affected. There are some acts not in themselves unlawful, but which become so in their consequences to others; and which are not done with purpose to injure, which nevertheless are regarded as done *malo animo*, and furnish ground for indictment or action. Take the common case of a soap manufactory, law-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

EUROPE.

Social Habits.

In passing sentence on a certain gentleman, guilty of an indecent assult on a lady, the Recorder observed, "that he was extremely sorry that the defendant had been guilty of the offence, probably *from the effect of having been in company.*"

The worthy Recorder seems to have made some alarming discovery touching the indecent effects of social intercourse. Does he really think that company has a tendency to cause gentlemen to take liberties with the ladies they may encounter in their walks? If so, is it not dreadful to think of the demoralizing consequences of large routs? We remember to have heard an anecdote of another lawyer, of combative fame, which would rather serve to corroborate the Recorder's view of society. This learned gentleman, at a large party at a friend's house, made as is his custom, a speech after supper, in which he highly complimented the youth of both sexes on the circumstance of their having met and passed the evening innocently and rationally together, without any sort of obscenity or indecency!

Lord Byron says, that it would be a new case for a judge to sit in judgement on himself in a case of crim. con. The late Duchess of Gordon once asked Lord Stowell, then Sir William Scott, who presided in the Ecclesiastical Court, the following question:—"Pray, Sir William, tell me who would try you if you were to be guilty of a crim. con.?" "I have often thought of that," replied Sir William, "when I have been tête-à-tête with your Grace."

A lady of rank who had written comedy, sent it with a civil message to Mr. Harris, the patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, offering it him for *nothing*. Mr. H. observed that her Ladyship appeared to know the *exact value* of it.

The young lady who was some time since carried off from her friends (then visiting at Margate) by a person represented to be already united in the bonds of wedlock, was pursued and overtaken on the Continent, but not before the celebration of their marriage had been effected at Brussels. On Friday two very respectable Gentlemen, one a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex, arrived at Dover with the young Lady in charge, by his Majesty's packet Spitfire, from Calais.

Middlesex Sessions.

THE BLACK MARBLE TOMB.

Burns v. Phelps, and Phelps v. Burns.—A good deal of entertainment was afforded in Court to-day by the trial of this case. The following is a sketch of the circumstances:—About the year 1807, a lady of the name of Page, who had resided at Islington, was summoned to the tomb. Having been a lady of respectability and worth while living, her surviving friends were anxious to testify their respect and affection for her memory, by procuring the erection of a handsome marble monument in the church-yard in which her ashes were to repose. Accordingly, Mr. Phelps, a statuary at Islington, was engaged to build one of the best material; which in due time was completed, and placed over the grave of Mrs. Page. The tomb was of fine black marble: and did equal credit to the memory of the dead, and the skill of the statuary. For 17 years Mr. Phelps enjoyed the gratification of thinking that he had executed a monument of which the friends of the deceased were as proud as himself: for during that long period, they had been as silent on the subject as the tenant who slept within it. The quiet of the living, however, was doomed to be less permanent than that of the dead; and was interrupted in a way least expected by Mr. Phelps. Captain Burns, a friend of Mr. Pages, who had spent 20 years of his life in India, lately arrived in the country, and took up his abode at Islington. He had not been long here, before his feelings led him to visit the "long home" of his departed friend; but what was his indignation at beholding what he supposed (for the Captain is not much of a lapidary) to be a slated tomb, instead of a marble one! Glowing with rage, he flew to the house of Mr. Phelps, and upbraided him with his imposition in passing a slate for a marble tomb. Mr. Phelps protested that he built it of the best black marble which the country supplied, and that there was not a handsomer one in the church-yard. After some altercation, the interview ended in a promise, on the part of Mr. Phelps, that he would go to the church-yard and look at it. He accordingly did so; and, to the great outrage of his taste, found that the tomb had been bedaubed with black paint. He waited upon the Captain, and informed him of the circumstance. The Captain told him he must then polish the marble as it was polished in his country, so that he might see his face in it. Now, the Captain being a very uncommon-looking man, having his hair all drawn back and tied behind, with two large grey whiskers reaching completely to his mouth on both sides, and a very fierce countenance, Mr. Phelps was tempted to ask what country that was? Upon which he was sternly asked, in reply, what was that to him? and again informed that he must polish the marble, so that he might see his face in it. This Mr. Phelps declined doing; but he promised to clear it of the paint, and went away. Having fulfilled this promise, by scraping off the paint from the tomb, he flattered himself that he should have nothing further to trouble him with until he went down to his own. In this, however, he was deceived: the restless spirit of the Captain, whose long sojourn in "the land of the sun," seems to have imparted no small portion of fire to his disposition, was not to be appeased so easily. Like a demon of the black tomb, he still continued to haunt the poor statuary. The next interview was at Phelps's house; and here it was that the catastrophe occurred. An angry discussion taking place, as usual, Phelps having, on a former occasion, plucked up courage enough to ask the Captain what his country was, now ventured a little farther, and inquired what he was himself? To which the Captain answered fiercely," I am a gentleman, and you a stupid wretch." On hearing that he was only a gentleman, and nothing connected with the black tomb, which he seems so anxious to have for his mirror, the statuary waxed bolder still, and actually bade the Captain walk out of his house; upon which the latter sprung at his throat like a Bengal tiger, and were it not for Mrs. Phelps and her daughter, who called in a neighbour to their assistance, the poor statuary (as the counsel said) might soon have been qualified to be the tenant of one of his own tombs. As it was (according to his statement), he was so much injured by being pressed into a chair and thrown over a table, that he was confined to his bed for four days, and attended by a surgeon, who found it necessary to bleed him with leeches. Nor did the fiery Captain confine his violence to the person of Phelps; his daughter, his furniture, the very partition came in for a share. At length the watch was called in, who conveyed him to the watch-house, where he received fresh food for his indigestion, by being confined in the black hole. Of some of these transactions however, he gave a different account; particularly of what took place at Phelps's house, where he swore that Phelps, who was drunk, was the first to assault. To support this, he called a witness named Frost, whose tastimony went to prove the reverse: upon which he utterly lost all command of temper, and frequently interrupted the statement of Phelps's case which he said was "false as hell!" Both parties had indicted each other.

The Jury acquitted Phelps; and found the Captain Guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 10*l.*, with liberty to speak to the prosecutor.

The Observer, Oct. 31.

Wareham, Nov. 9.—A female peasant, meeting his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in one of his shooting excursions, the other day, accosted him with "Be you Mister Duke?" "Why do you ask?" replied his Highness. "Because, Zir, if you be Mr. Duke, I do want to speak to ye." "Well, what is your will with the Duke?" "Oh then you *be* the Duke, Zir, be you? Why I a got zum of your property in my possession, please your worshipful Majesty." "Of my property! What do you mean, good woman?" "Why, Zir, Duke, I ha' got fifteen young pheasants o' yours." "How came you by them?" "Why, I found the eggs in my vields; for though I do look poor, and *be* poor, I do rent some vields here, and zo I brought the eggs whoam, and hatched em all under my old hen. I have had a power o' trouble wi' 'em, I assure you, your Reverend Dukeship; but they are all vine birds, and yable to shift for themselves." His Royal Highness gave the woman half a soverign, on which she, making her obsequious *congees* quite to the ground, and thanking his Reverend Majesty, retired to her cottage. The next day the keeper was sent with a large basket to fetch away the birds which the old woman had so carefully reared. On the man's arrival at the house he called for Mrs.——, when her niece appeared:—"My aunt is not at whoam, Maister, *nor* I *dan't* know when she wool. But what do ye want, Zir?" "Why, I come after the young pheasants that your aunt hatched." "She hatch pheasants! Lord, Zir! how should she hatch pheasants? Why she couldn't zet upon the eggs" "No: but her old hen did." Hen! Lord gemini, Jan! she hasn't had a hen these three years.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

On the evening of Saturday last, an act of the most extraordinary and revolting description was committed by a married woman, residing in Arthur-street. Having been delivered of a child, without help, she placed the child upon a blazing fire, which consumed it to ashes. The case has undergone investigation, and a policeman has been constantly stationed in the woman's house as a security against her escaping; but from all that has transpired, there is reason to presume that the child was dead-born; and, according to the woman's own statement, she resorted to cremation to save the *fash* and expense of a burial!—*Scotsman.*

A clergyman, possessing a living worth *eight hundred pounds* a-year, residing about seventeen or eighteen miles from Brighton, having resolved to go to France for a year or two, engaged a young Divine to perform his duty for the very moderate stipend of *thirty pounds* per annum during his absence. This circumstance having come to the knowledge of the Bishop of Chichester, he sent for the Curate, and, after inquiring from him the particulars of the case, increased his salary (as he is empowered to do by Act of Parliament) to *seventy five* pounds a-year.

About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a concussion of the air, not unlike the violence of a tropical tornado, was experienced at Perth. The wind arose suddenly, and with such force, that many houses in the country, within a few miles of this city, were unroofed, and the windows driven in. A considerable quantity of cloth was carried up by the whirl-wind from Luncarty bleachfield part of which was recovered from the east side of the Tay. At Leach-hill a pea-stack was carried away, and not a vestige of it has been seen.

SINGULAR FOOT RACE.—On Wednesday last, the public were amused by a very singular foot race, between Mr. John Duffield, oat-sheller, in Walmgate, and Mr. Joseph Peart, of North-street, York, which was run in a field near Walm-gate-bar. The distance was 100 yards, and the sum contended for was ten guineas. Mr. Duffield is a stout middle-aged man, of about 16st. weight; and, on condition that he should carry on his back Mr. Nicholson, a corn-factor, of Fulford, of 20st. weight, Mr. Peart engaged to give him fifty yards out of the hundered. This offer was accepted, and strictly adhered to, and the betting at starting was even, but during the race six to four were offered in favour of Mr. Peart, who, with much exertion, passed his *lusty* opponent and his *jolly rider* and won the race by four yards, amidst the loud cheer of the laughing multitude.

A GREAT MATCH.—Mr. Lipscomb, the equestrian, who last month rode eight horses eighty-two miles in four hours and a half, for 200 sovereigns, started at Hyde-park-corner, early on Saturday morning, to go ninety miles in five hours upon eight horses. It was a heavy betting match, at 6 to 4 on time, but it was a propitious day for the undertaking. The stakes were for 500 sovs., and the ground was to the sixty-four-mile-stone on the Bath road, and twenty-six miles back, a mile on the London side Reading. The first horse went twelve miles in thirty-eight minutes fourteen second; the second horse did nine miles in twenty-nine minutes thirty-three second; the third horse went to Twyford, Berks, thirteen miles in forty-one minutes twenty-seven seconds; the fourth horse performed twelve miles in thirty seven minutes twenty-nine seconds; the fifth thirteen miles in forty-one minutes fifty-seven seconds; seventh eight miles twenty-eight minutes fourteen seconds; seventh did thirteen miles in forty-four minutes thirty-seven seconds, the last horse, and the fastest of the eight, had only to perform ten miles in thirty-eight minutes twenty-nine seconds, and he did it cleverly in thirty-two minutes, winning by six minute and the seconds.

LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

"A discourse concerning the influence of America on the human mind," delivered before the Philosophical Society, at the University in Philadelphia, by C. J. Ingersoll, contains an able, though somewhat panegyrical statement of the present state of America with regard to government, religion, science, and literature. The progress which is daily making in the United States in every species of useful knowledge is truly astonishing. Never were the energies of a great people more rapidly and more successfully developed. The following extracts will give some idea of the state of literature on the other side of the Atlantic:—"The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the Custom-houses made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held by an imperfect tenure; there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient Act of Congress, the impotent offspring of an obsolete English statute. The inducement to take copyrights is, therefore, inadequate; and a large proportion of the most valuable American books are published without any legal title. Yet there were 135 copyrights purchased from January, 1822, to April, 1823. There have been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies of Stewart's Philosophy published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago. Five hundred thousand dollars was the capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopædia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising five hundred thousand volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years; 4000 copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication; 500 dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley novels, without any copy-right, merely, by prompt re-publication, to gratify the eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature I must mention the itinerant book trade. There are, I understand, more than two hundred waggons which travel through the country loaded with books for sale.—Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. I might add to these instances, but it is unnecessary, and would be irksome. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity. The modern manuals of Literature and Science, magazines, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of Newspapers than elsewhere. The North American Review, of which about 4,000 copies are circulated, is not surpassed in knowledge or learning, is not equalled in liberal and judicious criticism, by its great British models—the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, of which about 4,000 copies are also published in the United States. Written in a pure old English style, and for the most part a fine American spirit, the North American Review superintends with ability the literature and science of America."

The Observer, Nov. 15.

ELOPEMENT.—A few nights since, the daughter of a wealthy seedsman in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square went out to spend the evening at a neighbour's, but not returning at the expected time, a servant was sent after her, who ascertained that she had left her friend's home, some time before, in the company of a young gentleman. His person being minutely described, the servant returned to his master with the intelligence, who guessed at once from the description he received, who was the person that had stolen his daughter. Arming himself with a full portion of parental anger, he repaired to the house of the suspected man, where, sure enough, he found his smiling truant enjoying a hearty supper with her gallant. Remonstrances were had recourse to, and severer measures were about to be adopted by the angry father, but a *quietus* was soon served upon him by the production of a marriage register, by which it appeared that the parties had been united near five months.

USE OF SPRING-GUNS.—We insert in another column an account of a fatal accident occasioned by a spring-gun. We do not know that the legality of these instruments of destruction has been ever brought to a regular legal decision (we know that there have been one or two *Nisi Prius* cases); but, judging by analogy, drawn from other decisions, we cannot doubt that the use of them is criminal, and that their employers, in the event of fatal mischief ensuing from them, would be punishable. The law does not require, to make up the crime of murder, a proof of particular malice towards the person killed. It has been over and over declared, by way of illustration, by the Judges, that a man firing into a crowd, not any of whom he may know, and killing one of them, may be guilty of murder. The only defence to justify such an act is, that there was lawful cause to shoot. Neither is it any defence against a charge of murder, that the person accused has not been the immediate mover in slaying. For instance, in the case of poisoning, it would be equally criminal wilfully to put the poison in food likely to be eaten and which should be actually eaten by some other person, known or unknown to the prisoner, as if he actually administered it to them.---Neither, if the prisoner intended the poisoned food to destroy A, and B died, would his deed be less highly criminal or less punishable. The persons upon whom spring-guns are likely to take effect are trespassers; but it is also highly probable that they may take effect upon other persons. In point of fact, there are nearly as many of one class injured by them as the other. Is the possessor of land justified in shooting at a trespasser with intent to kill him? And if he is not justified in deliberately shooting either a wilful or an unintentional trespasser (which no one will deny to be the case) is he more justified in setting an engine, the desired effect of which is to shoot a trespasser, and which has only this advantage over deliberate shooting, that it may very probably kill a non-trespasser---the friend, child, or servant of the man who sets it? We put these questions, to which we conceive that no ingenuity can afford answers favourable to the use of spring-guns. We should never consent to advocate the punishment of any man for the effects, though calamitous, of a practice *reputed* to be lawful; but the law makes no allowance for misconceptions, or for habits.---*Globe and Traveller.*

In the latter end of September and beginning of October, a party of vagrants commonly called Gipsies, pitched their tents and formed an encampment on one of the commons in the vicinity of Hayfield. One of the females of this tribe had so far ingratiated herself into the confidence of a maiden lady in the vicinity of Hayfield, as to induce a belief that an immense treasure was secreted in some part of her dwelling-house, but

that in order to ascertain the precise spot, a certain sum should be deposited in a bag for the space of 14 days, at the expiration of which the bag should be opened, and in it found a clue to this important object. The lady, "good easy creature," produced accordingly 100*l.* in Bank-notes, and 106*l.* in sovereigns, which were tied up in a bag by the woman who after pronouncing an abominable jargon of unintelligible nonsense, returned the bag to the lady. The Gipsy took her leave and the amiable, though unfortunately credulous maiden lady looked out in vain, on the fourteenth day, for the wonder-working Egyptian. Another and another morning came and no appearance of the longlooked-for conjuror; the sacred knot was kept tied for a whole week beyond the appointed time when to the astonishment of the lady this cabalistical bag produced nothing more than a few pieces of lead and iron. The woman, who has decamped, must dexterously have changed the money, or both bag and money in the presence of the lady by a sleight-of-hand trick.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

According to private letters from Paris, a French subject in Dresden has been very unceremoniously taken into custody by the Prussian police; a liberty which is said to have given umbrage to the French Cabinet, even although the party seized is one of those proscribed animals called Philosophers. The Holy Alliance system, as practised in Germany, is admirable; here we behold one Power stepping into the capital of a second, to seize the subject of a third; a blessed specimen of international arrangement, truly! Although agreeably to the glorious system of continental *espionage* now so firmly and widely established, a caution against the possible object of the individual seized was forwarded from a French official Jesuit in the first instance, this mode of attending to it shocks the pride of the Government who employs him. Not to mention the obvious consequences of the establishment of such a principle, French policy requires a little decency in the commission of its sins against human society: the dignity and decorum of vice must be preserved. As to Germany, it is at this moment a great prison-house, in which the minor powers act the part of Turnkeys and Undergaolers to Austria and Prussia. Saxony, in particular, must acutely feel the degradation.

Police Reports.—A Morning Paper states that "a few days ago Sir Richard Birnie, Chief Magistrate of Police, and perhaps the most experienced man in the Commission of the Peace, in the course of a conversation, in Bow-street, with a County Magistrate (Mr. Beckett) upon the subject of Police Reports, expressed himself in nearly the following words:—'I am a strong friend to Police Reports when they are properly given. I know that they do an infinite deal of good; I know that their publication often leads to communications of the greatest importance, which would never otherwise be obtained; I know that many a dangerous criminal has been brought to justice, who, but for the publication of his case, which has brought forth evidence that could not previously be obtained even by the greatest exertions, would have been again let loose to follow his course of depredation upon the public; I know, also, that many unfortunate beings who were driven by the pinching hand of poverty to the commission of theft, have in consequence of the mention of their cases, received the donations of the benevolent, and have been rescued from misery, and enabled to provide for themselves. In fact, I conceive that the Newspapers do great public good by publishing such Reports, so long as the task of furnishing them is entrusted to men of integrity and ability.'"

The Grosvenor Estate.—Knightsbridge, on the south side, now presents one of the finest rows of edifices in the western outlet of the metropolis, which modern improvements have brought to light. In the rear, streets and squares are marked out; but the most extraordinary part of this revolution is, that a contract has this week been entered into by Mr. Cundy, Lord Grosvenor's architect, with the present proprietors of the Amphitheatre at Westminster-bridge. Mr. Cundy undertakes to erect, by the next season, a temple upon the model of the Pantheon at Rome, and upon suitable spot of ground in the rear of Halkin-street.—*Daily Paper.*

Mr. Hay.—We learn from the *Manchester Gazette*, that the advice of the Rev. Mr. Hay to the Grand Jury at the Salford Quarter Sessions, not to lose time in discussing the merits of the Bills, or in examining the witnesses at the back of them, has not been thrown away. In the space of four hours, the Grand Jury presented no fewer than *fifty-one Bills!* Immediately after the Manchester Massacre, Mr. Hay got a living of some two thousand five hundred a year, and it was remarked that the Yeomanry had mowed down the people and made *Hay*—but that was while the late Lord Londonderry shone.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Messrs. Chambers and Son.—Two circumstances connected with the failure of these Gentlemen have come to our knowledge, which we believe are without parallel. Early in the morning after the day on which the bank stopped, Sig. G———a, of the Italian Opera-house, presented himself to the younger Mr. Chambers, and briefly saying, "I thought at the present moment a little money might be acceptable to you," pulled a thousand pounds from his waistcoat pocket, and put it into the hand of his astonished auditor. Of course the offer was declined. The second took place on the following day, when a lady, already a creditor, brought a sum to deposit with the firm. Upon being told that it could not be received, the lady expressed great disappointment, and requested that, "*as soon as the bank opened again*," she might be informed of it, in order that she might return with the money. We have heard that this hint has been properly taken, and that the younger Mr. Chambers, encouraged by the demonstrations of confidence and friendship which are hourly poured in upon him, is likely to make arrangements for carrying on the concern, in partnership with one or two individuals of extensive wealth and influence.—*Morning Herald.*

Tithe Seizure.—At a Meeting, on Wednesday week, of the Catholic Association in Dublin, Mr. O'Connell read the following document, which had been posted up in Ballymore, which he stated should be brought before Parliament:—"To be sold by Public Cant, in the town of Ballymore, on Saturday, the 15th inst. *one cow*, the property of James Scully; *one new bed-sheet*, and *one gown*, the property of John Quinn; seven hanks of yarn, the property of the *Widow* Scott; and *one petticoat and one apron*, the property of the *Widow Gallagher*, seized under and by virtue of a levying warrant, for tithe due to the Rev. John Usher.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1824."

Election Anecdote.—Two gentlemen (says a Correspondent) speaking of the approaching Election, one of them observed, it was very likely that Sir Wm. Curtis would be thrown out.—"Impossible," replied the other hastily: "who can do it?"—"Only *Wait-man*, you will see."

Chancery Law.—Chancery does not anticipate the end *of* litigation, but it anticipates the end *in* litigation—it swallows up the property in dispute, while it is in no hurry to come to judgment, so long as the materiel lasts. With a slight alteration, the old distich is applicable to its practice:

"When money and house are gone and spent,
"Then *judgment* is most excellent."

On Wednesday, Mr. Jarrin, the confectioner in Bond-street, attended at the Office, to state what had come to his knowledge relative to a supposed attempt to assassinate Mrs. Jarrin. From his statement, it appeared that a tall and elegantly dressed gentleman was observed on the opposite side of the way with a large stick in his hand, which, it is since believed, was an air gun. He was observed to have raised the stick towards his breast, a parallel direction towards the window, and immediately after a bullet passed within an inch of Mrs. J.'s person. The gentleman then walked off in a hurried and agitated manner. At the moment another gentleman, tall in stature, dressed in a dark coat, stood near the window, and when the shop-girl ran out, she questioned him, after which he went off quick in the same direction as the other person.

Police.

MANSION-HOUSE.

Matrimonial Arrangement.—On Wednesday, *Barrat*, a person who was some days ago charged with having committed bigamy, in marrying a widow named Woods while his wife was alive, was again examined. The mysterious conduct of the prisoner with respect to the absence of his first wife, had excited suspicions among her friends, and the wife was represented as having no objection to the fancy of her husband for another woman. Extraordinary as this circumstance may appear, it turns out to be the fact. The poor woman is in a declining state of health, and much friendship having been shown to her by Mrs. Woods, of Chancery-lane, she offered no opposition to a wedding proposed by her helpmate, which would be likely to make him more comfortable. She expresses her satisfaction at the present condition of things, and does not seem at all disposed to interfere, at least so long as she is provided with an asylum. The matrimonial arrangements had, from the very commencement, her concurrence; she was removed from her former lodging to her present abode at her own desire; and she received frequent visits from her husband and his new spouse.—The solicitor for the prosecution could not find any person who was present at the marriage; and the clerk of the church in which it had been solemnised could not swear that Barrat was the man. The Lord Mayor could not think of committing a man to prison upon such evidence. He accordingly discharged Barrat from custody.

Lofty Gambols.—A few days ago, two young chimney-sweeps entering the borough at Linlithgow, from the east, spied a new and tall steam-engine vent, whose cloud-capt summit seemed to challenge their climbing power. Quitting the high-road, the young rogues entered the building and contrived to creep up through the interior of the vent to the top; and, after performing many capers and gambols on "the speculative height," to the terror and amazement of the spectators, one of them suddenly executed a somerset, pitched down on his hands, and, raising his heels in the air, continued to kick against the clouds for some time with all imaginable case. The vent stands detached from every other building, is seventy feet high, three feet diameter on the outside and eighteen inches within; so that our tumblers had only a ledge nine inches in breath to gambol upon. Certes, this surpasses the feat of the English sailors who astonished the Land of Egypt by carousing on the top of Pompey's Pillar.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Mr. Brougham.—It is rumoured that the Judges on the Northern Circuit, in justice to several Barristers, who are sufferers from the unaccountable delay that has taken place in promoting Mr. Brougham to the rank of King's Counsel, deemed in their duty to support a Representation on that subject to the Lord Chancellor. The etiquette of the Bar, as is well known, will not allow senior

Counsel to follow his junior, except the latter have a silk gown, and as Mr. Brougham's talents have raised him to the first rank in his profession, the consequence is, that his less distinguished but senior brethren, who would often receive briefs in the same cause with him, but to whom, when a choice between them must be made, he is naturally preferred, are deprived of their fair share of business. This injury has long been a subject of loud complaint, and has more than any one thing exasperated the Bar against the Lord Chancellor, who for reason best known to himself, has always refused to do this act of justice. Into the rumours of the ground alleged by the Lord Chancellor's friends, in his justification, we will not enter. It is now, however, understood, that the Lord Chancellor has at length seen the necessity of taking a step which ought to have been taken years ago. *Morning Chronicle.*

MAGISTERIAL ZEAL.—A noble emulation prevails among some of our public functionaries in the display of their boundless zeal in the cause of decorum. The justice of this great city appears at this moment to have girt up its loins; to have summoned all its terrors, and armed itself with all its might, to smite frailty hip and thigh; that is to say, shivering, shelterless, houseless, and destitute, vagrant frailty, that stalks about in cold winter nights —for as to frailty well fed and clothed, we all known that nothing in the world is more amiable; and when it pays rent and taxes, takes a pew in the new Church, keeps a good house, and discharges high weekly bills regularly, what is accounted more respectable? When again it takes a still higher flight, and is found in the Palace, directing the favour of the Lord's Anointed, influencing the affairs of nations, dispensing honours and rewards, distributing posts, places, and emoluments, what is esteemed more honourable, or spoken of by well-bred people with a more devout reverence?—Some of our functionaries have, however, let themselves loose on the *low* vice with unbridled fury, and vehemently do they roar and rage against it, aggravating their voices to a sweet pitch of harmony. One Magistrate has put a class of unhappy females out of the pale of the law; another improves on the idea, and puts them out of the pale of humanity.—Mr. Griffiths declares that "he will not interfere between persons of loose reputation;' —Mr. Const goes still further, and holds that' women of a certain description (he has not defined of what description) *are unworthy of any one's protection*, and seems to be of opinion, that it is extremely improper to shield them from brutal violence.

The Examiner.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR.

The other day, while the case of one of the persons who were tried for perjury in the Old Bailey, was going forward, Mr. Prendergast, the Counsel, said in a conversational tone to some other Counsel at the Table, "Well, this is a most scandalous prosecution." Mr. Adolphus, who was engaged in the case, immediately turned round to this Learned Brother, and said these words, or words to thiseffects:—"No gentleman would make such an observation, but you may make it—you have no claim to the character." Mr. Prendergast, addressing himself to Mr. Adolphus, then said distinctly, and in a tone which comprehended a large circle of Counsel, Attorneys, Visitors, and Aldermen, "You are a blackguard! you are blackguard!! you are a blackguard!!!" Mr. Adolphus sat down without making any observation upon this very unexpected reply to his complimetary censure. The Common Serjeant was busily engaged at the time in arranging his notes, and it is matter of uncertainty whether he heard the very elegant dialogue between his Learned Brothers. At all events he took no notice of it, but whether from dignity or deafness, as we before intimated, we know not.

[*Observer, Nov.* 8

FROLIC EXTRAORDINARY.

About 20 years ago, the frolics of the Hon. Mr.—— made a great noise in the newspapers; and the pecuniary penalties to which he subjected himself set the world as much agape as if he had taken the more fashionable method of shooting through the head the persons whom he hoaxed. For instance, if he took a valued pointer by the throat, and stowed it, neck and crop, into the fire, he would decline the honour of the owner's company next morning upon the Links, make a lame apology, and offer the more substantial satisfaction of a draught for five hundred pounds. If he broke a waiter's arm with the poker, he made no objection to the bill which the landlord presented next day, though it contained the unusual item, "To one waiter disabled for life 100*l.*" Chairs, tables, and glasses, *en gros et en petit*, it was his delight to break and to pay; and he is known to have once given a large sum for the liberty of performing the respectable character of a bull in a china shop! He once gave a *pig-woman* five pounds, to induce her to jump into her cart and there dance a hornpipe among her crockery, to the certain destruction of her collection of pots and pepperboxes. By these means, he acquired a celebrity similar to that of the Eclipse, the Champion, or the Glutto of the day; and was known far and near as a young man of spirit, who would have his joke at all hazards, his frolic at whatever price, and who could afford to pay for both like a *gentleman*. The following records one of his most whimsical and amusing acts of folly.—One morning, after having danced all night at an assembly, he sauntered out with the Marquess of———leaning on his arm; and in crossing St. Andrew's-square, found an old rustic standing before the door of Dumbreck's Hotel, with his cart full of butter milk barrels. He quickly concerted with the Marquess a scheme of fun, whereby the milk of the old man found a very different destiny to what its owner intended. They first jumped up in front of the cart, seized the halter, and gallopped off, leaving the poor man to follow as best he could—then took out all the spiggots, and in grand style drove along George-street, past the Assembly Rooms, to the astonishment of the fashionables whom they had lately left; then down Frederick-street, along Prince's-street, and back again to St. Andrew's-square, all the time followed by the old milkman, who, in the agony of his heart, at seeing his valuable property deluging the causeway, exhausted his whole vocabulary of exclamations, in giving vent to his indignation. With his sky-blue top coat flying behind him, and his rough shod heels striking fire from the pavement, he pursued his ravished cart, shouting as loud as his exhausted lungs would permit, "Oh, ye unhanged blackguards—ye villains!—ye de'il's! buckies —I'll ha'e the law o' ye, gin there be law in Embrugh, ye vagabonds!—I'll get ye a better house than your father ever biggit for ye, ye rascals!—I'll get you clapped up as sure as ye're leevin', ye rampaging Embrugh hallanshakers!' As soon as he arrived at the hotel, the Marquess dilivered the reins into his hand; but blue-bonnet vowed he would not quit him, till he had ascertained his name, and that of his companion. Mr.——put his hand into his pocket, and drew out a piece of paper, which he said contained the required addresses; and while the old man unfolded it, our young heroes took the opportunity to escape. The bit of paper turning out to be a ten pound note, "Ah, stop, my bonny lads," cried the appeased milkman, "I've something to say t'ye.—Will ye need ony mair milk the morn?"—*Edinburgh Paper*

FLYING KITES.—To fly the kite amongst school-boys—a pleasing recreation. To fly the kite amongst men—a mischievous expedient of passing current a worthless piece of paper, covered with unmeaning words. The difference between these two description of kites is, the first requires the wind to raise the kite; the second requires the kite to raise the wind.

[*The Observer,—November* 8.

LORD BYRON'S LATEST VERSES.

We have been indebted to a friend (says the *Morning Chronicle*) for the following immortal verses of Lord Byron, the last he ever composed. Four of the lines have already appeared in an article in The *Westminster Review*:—

"*Missolonghi, Jan.* 22, 1824.

"ON THIS DAY I COMPLETE MY THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR."

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,
Since others it has ceased to move;
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,
Still let me love.
My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruits of love are gone,
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.
The fire that in my bosom preys
Is like to some volcanic isle,
No torch is kindled at its blaze—
A funeral pile.
The hope, the fears, the jealous care,
Th' exalted portion of the pain
And power of love, I cannot share,
But wear the chain.
But 'tis not here—it is here—
Such thoughts should shake my soul; nor
Where glory seals the hero's bier,
Or binds his brow.
The sword, the banner, and the field,
Glory and Greece around us see;
The Spartan borne upon his shield
Was not more free.
Awake! Not Greece—she is awake!—
Awake, my spirit,—think through whom
My life blood tastes its parent lake—
And then strike home!—
I tread reviving passions down,
Unworthy Manhood—unto thee,
Indifferent should the smile or frown
Of beauty be.
If thou regret thy youth,—why live?—
The land of honourable death
Is here—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!
Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;
Then look around—and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM FACETIÆ BIBLIOGRAPHICÆ.

WISHERS AND WOULDERS (80).

One desiring a scholler to turne the old ancien English prouerbe into Latine,

Wishers and woulders
Were neuer good housholders:

Thus I will presently, saith the scholler, thus:

Oh si! oh si!
Otiosi

A WELCH READER. (116.)

A Welchman reading the chapter of the genealogie, where abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, ere he came to the midst hee found the names so difficult, that he broke off in these words---"and so they begat one nother till they came to the end of the chapter."

OF CARD PLAYING. (150.)

A parson in the country liveing amōg his parishioners and neighbors wel, would sometimes, at his retired hours for his recreatiō, play at cards amongst them, for which he was much enuied of a puritane iustice, and the official of the diocese. These meeting on a market day amongst the chief men of the countrey where the parson was there present, his two aduersaries began in the ordinary openly to reproue him at the table for prophane card playing, not fitting his calling. Who hearing them with some impatience, and the rest attending how he could acquit himselfe, he thus began: Right worshipfull and the rest of my friends, I am here-charged by master iustice and master officiall to be a common card-player, to which I answere, if all men would make that vse of it that I doe, it would seeme as pardonable, as I shal make it appeare excusable in me. For my own part, I neuer see an ace, but I apprehend that vnity which ought to bee betwixt man and wife. If a duce, the loue which should bee betwixt neighbours. If a tra, if two of my parishioners bee at ods, how needfull a thing it is for a third person to reconcile them, and make them friend; and so of the rest. Nor doe I looke vpon a king, but presently I apprehend the alleageance due to my prince and soueraigne. Nor on a queene, but I remember her sacred maiesty, and the reuerence belonging to her estate. Nor doe I cast mine eye vpon a knaue but he puts me in minde either of you, master iustice, or you, master officiall, or of some other of my good friends. The iustice and officiall were answered, and the plaine honest parson, for his iest sake, both applauded and excused.

WONDERFUL PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MANSIE WAUCH, TAILOR.

ABOUT this time there arose a great sough and surmise, that some loons were playing false with the kirkyard, howking up the bodies from their damp graves, and harling them away to the College. Words canna describe the fear, and the dool, and the misery it caused. All flocked to the kirk yett; and the friends of the newly buried stood by the mools, which were yet dark, and the brown newly-cast divots, that had not yet ta'en root, looking, with mournful faces, to descrive any tokens of sinking in.

I'll never forget it. I was standing by when three young lads took shools, and, lifting up the truf, proceeded to howk down to the coffin, wherein they had laid the grey hairs of their mother. They looked wild and bewildered like, and the glance of their een was like that of folk out of a mad-house; and nane dared in the world to have spoken to them. They didna even speak to ane anither; but wrought on wi' a great hurry, till the spades struck on the coffin lid---which was broken. The dead-claithes were there huddled a'thegither in a nook, but the dead was gane. I took haud of Willie Walker's arm, and lookit down. There was a cauld sweat all ower me;—losh me! but I was terribly frighted and eerie. three mair were opened, and a' just alike; save and except that of a wee unkirstened wean, which was off bodily, coffin and a'.

There was a burst of righteous indignation throughout the parish; nor without reason. Tell me that doctors and graduated maun ha'e the dead; but tell it not to Mansie Wauch, that our hearts maun be trampled in the mire of scorn, and our best feelings laughed at, in order that a bruise may be properly plaistered up or a sair head cured. Verily, the remedy is waur than the disease.

But what remead? It was to watch in the session-house, with loaded guns, night about, three—at a time. I never likit to gang into the kirkyard after darkening, let a be to sit there through a lang winter night, windy and rainy it may be, wi' nane but the dead around us. Sauf us! it was an unco thought, and garred a' my flesh creep; but the cause was gude---my corruption was raised---and I was determined no to be dauntoned.

I counted and counted, but the dread day at length came, and I was summonsed. All the leeveiang afternoon, when ca'ing the needle upon the labroad, I tried to whistle Jenny Nettles Niel Gow, and ither funny tunes, and whiles crooned to mysell between hands; but my consternation was visible, and a' wadna do.

It was in November; and the cauld glimmering sun sank behind the Pentlands. The trees had been shorn of their frail leaves; and the misty night was closing fast in upon the dull and short day; but the candles glittered at the shop windows, and leery-light-the-lamps was brushing about with his ladder in his oxter, and bleezing flamboy sparking out behind him. I felt a kind of qualm of faintness and down-sinking about my heart and stomach, to the dispelling of which I took a thimblefull of spirits, and, tying my red comforter about my neck, I marched briskly to the session-house. A neighbour, (Andrew Goldie, the pensioner,) lent me his piece, and loaded it to me. He took tent that it was only half-cock, and I wrapped a napkin round the dog-head, for it was raining. No being acquaint wi' guns, I keepit the muzzle aye away from me; as every man's duty is no to throw his precious life in jeopardy.

A furm was set before the sessionhouse fire, which bleezed brightly, nor had ony thought that such an unearthly place could have been made to look half so comfortable either by coal or candle; so my speerits rose up as if a weight had been ta'en aff them, and I wondered, in my bravery, that a man like me could be afeard of onything. Nobody was there but a touzy, ragged, halffins callant of thirteen, (for I speered his age,) wi' a desperate dirty face, and lang carrotty hair, tearing a speldrin wi' his teeth, which lookit lang and sharp aneugh, and throwing the skin and lugs intil the fire.

We sat for amaist an hour thegither, cracking the best way we could in sic a place; nor was onybody mair likely to cast up. The night was now pitmirk; the wind soughed amid the head-stanes and railings of the gentry, (for we maun a' dee); and the black corbies in the steeple-holes cackled and crawed in a fearsome manner. A' at ance we heard a lonesome sound; and my heart began to play pit-pat---my skin grew a' rough, like a poukit chicken---and I felt as if I didna ken what was the matter with me. It was only a false alarm, however, being the warning of the clock; and, in a minute or twa thereafter, the bell struck ten. Oh, but it was a lonesome and dreary sound! Every chap gaed through my breast like the dunt of a fore-hammer.

Then up and spak the red-headed laddie:---"It's no fair; anither should hae come by this time. I wad rin awa hame, only I'm frighted to gang out my lane.---Do ye think the doup of that candle wad carry i' my cap?"

"Na, na, lad; we maun bide here, as we are here now.---Leave me alane? Lord fafe us! and the yett lockit, and the bethrel sleepin' wi' the key in his breek pouches!---We canna win out now though we would," answered I, trying to look brave, though hae frightened out of my seven senses;---"Sit down, sit down; we'll hae whisky and porter wi' me. Hae, man, there's a cauker to keep your heart warm; and set down that bottle," quoth I, wiping the saw-dust affn with my hand, "to get a toast; I'se warrant it for Deacon Jaffrey's best brown stout."

The wind blew higher, and like a hurricane, the rain began to fall in perfect spouts; the auld kirk rumbled, & rowed, & made a sad soughing; & the bourtrie tree behind the house, where auld Cockburn that cuttit his throat was buried, creakit and crazed in a frightful manner; but as to the roaring in the burn, it was past a' power of description. To make bad worse, just in the heart of the brattle, the grating sound of the yett turning on its rusty hinges was but too plainly heard. What was to be done? I thought of our baith rinning away; and then of our locking oursells in, and firing through the door; but wha was to pull the trigger?

Gudness watch ower us! I trumble yet when I think on't. We were perfectly between the deil and the deep sea---either to stand and fire our gun, or rin and be shot at. It was really a hang choice. As I stood swithering and shaking, the laddie, ran to the door, and, thrawing round the key, clappit his back till't. Oh! how I lookit at him, as he stude, for a gliff, like a magpie hearkening wi' his lug cockit up, or rather like a terrier watching a rotten. "They're coming! they're coming!" he cried out, "cock the piece, ye sumph;" while the red hair rose up from his pow like feathers; "they're coming, I hear them tramping on the gravel!" Out he stretched his arms against the wall, and brizzed his back against the door like mad; as if he had been Sampson pushing ower the pillars in the house of Dagon. "For the Lord's sake, prime the gun," he cried out, "or our throats will be cut frae lug to lug before we can cry Jack Robison! See that there's priming in the pan."

I did the best I could; but my hale strength could hardly lift up the piece, which waggled to and through like a cock's tail on a rainy day; my knees knockit against ane anither, and though I was resigned to dee---I trust I was resigned to dee---od, but it was a frightfu' thing to be out of ane's bed, and to be murdered in a session-house, at the dead hour of night, by unyearthly resurrection-men, or rather let me call them deevils incarnate, wrapt up in dreadnoughts, wi' black faces, pistols, big sticks, and other deadly weapons.

A snuff, snuffing was heard; and, through below the door, I saw a pair of glancing e'en. Od, but my heart nearly loupit aff! a snouff, and a gur, gurring, and ower a tramp of a man's heavy tackets and clamp among the gravel. Then came a great thunder on the wall; and the laddie, grip, fell down, crying, "Fire, holy murder!"

"Wha's there?" growled a d "open, I'm a freend,"

I tried to speak, but coul like a happeny row was stick I tried to cough it up, but it the pass-word then," said th his een wad loupen out; "

First cam a loud whiss hagen," answered the voic The laddie started up, l "Ou! ou!" cried he,

and rubbing his hands; "by jingo, it's the bethrel---it's the bethrel---it's auld Isaac himsell."

First rushed in the dog, and then Isaac, wi' his glazed hat, slouched ower his brow, and his horn bonet glimmering by his knee. "Has the French fandit, do ye think? Losh keep us a'," said he, wi' a smile on his half-idiot face, (for he was a kind of a sort of a natural, wi' an infirmity in his leg.) "od sauf us, man, put by your gun. Ye dinna mean to shoot me do ye? What are e about here wi' the door lockit? I just keppit our resurrectioners louping ower the wa'."

"Gude guide us," I said, taking a lang breath to drive the blude frae my heart, and something relieved by Isaac's company---"Come now, Isaac, ye're just gieing us a fright. Isn't that true, Isaac?"

"Yes, I'm joking---and what for no?---but they might have been, for onything ye wad hae hindered them to the contrair, I'm thinking. Na, na, ye maunna lock the door; that's no fair play."

When the door was put ajee, and the furm set forenent the fire, I gaed Isaac a dram to keep his heart up on sic a cauld stormy night. Od, but he was a droll fallow, Isaac. He sung and leuch as if he had been boozing in Luckie Thampson's, wi' some of his drucken cronis. Feint a hair gaed he about auld kirks, or kirk-yards, or vouts, or through stanes, or dead fock in their winding-sheets, wi' the wet grass growing ower them; and at last I began to brighten up a wee myseel, so when he had gone ower a good few funny stories, I said to him, quoth I, "Mony folk, I daresay, mak mair noise about their sitting up in a kirk-yard than its a' worth. There's naething here to harm us?"

"I beg to differ wi' ye there," answered Isaac, taking out his horn mull from his coat pouch, and tapping on the lid in a queer style---"I could gie anither version of that story. Did he no ken of three young doctors—Eirish students—alang wi' some resurrectioners, as waff and wild as themsells, firing shottie for shottie wi' the guard at Kirkmabrecke, and lodging three slugs in ane of their backs, forbye firing a ramrod through anither ane's hat?"

This was a wee alarming—"No," quoth I; "no Isaac, man; I ne'er heard o't."

"But, let alane resurrectioners, do ye no think there is sic a thing as ghaits? Guide ye, man, my granny could hae telled as muckle about them as wad hae filled a minister's sermons from June to January."

"Kay---kay---that's a' buff," I said "Are there nae cutty-stool businesses---are there nae marriages gaun, Isaac?" for I was keen to change the subject.

"Ye may kay---kay, as ye like, though; I just tell ye this---ye'll mind auld Armstrong he leather breeks, and the brown three-story him that was the grave-digger? Weel, he saw t wi' his leeving een---aye, and what's better, ery kirk-yard too. It was a could spring and daylight just coming in, whan he vett yonder, thinking to meet his man, ck --but he had sleepit in, and was eel, to the wast corner ower yonder owing his coat ower a headstane, the tap o't he dug away wi' his out the mools, and the coffin green banes, and sic like, till o tak breath.---What! are ye l?" quo' Isaac to me, "and d's truth?"

, "but ye didna tell me if last Sunday"-- I wad hae had made by the needle, essed time in my bed wi' , how I was gruing! I igue in chittering---But

ghaists---When he was resting on his spade he looked up to the steeple, to see what a clock it was, wondering what way Jock had-na come when lo! and behold, in the lang diced window of the kirk yonder, he saw a lady a' in white, wi' her hands clasped thegither, looking out to the kirk-yard at him.

"He couldna believe his een, so he rubbit them wi' his sark sleeve, but she was still there bodily, and keeping ae ee on him, and anither on his road to the yett; he drew his coat and hat to him below his arm, and aff like mad, throwing the shool half a mile ahint him. Jock fand that; for he was coming singing in at the yett, when his master ran clean ower the tap o' him, and capsized him like a toom barrel? and never stoppit, till he was in at his ain house, and the door baith bolted and barred at his tail.

"Did ye ever hear the like of that, Mansie? Weel, man, I'll explain the hale history o't to ye. Ye see---Od! how sound that callant's sleeping," continued Isaac; "he's snoring like a nine-year-auld!"

I was glad he had stoppit, for I was like to sink through the grund wi' fear; but na, it wadna do. "Dinna ye ken—sauf us! what a fearsome night this is! The trees 'll be a' broken. What a noise in the lum! I dare say there's some auld hag of a witch-wife gaun to come rumble doun't. It's no the first time, I'll swear. Hae ye a silver sixpence? Wad ye like that?" he bawled up the chumley. "Ye'll hae heard," said he, "lang ago, that a wee murdered wean was buried---didna ye hear a voice?---was buried below that corner—the hearth-stane there, where the laddy's lying on?"

I had now lost my breath, so that I couldna stop him.

"Ye never heard tell o't, didna ye? Weel, I'se tell't ye—Sauf us, what swurls of smoke coming doun the chimley—I could swear something no canny's stopping up the lum head—Gang out, and see!"

At that moment, a clap like thunder was heard—the candle was driven ower—the sleeping laddie roared "Help!" and "Murder!" and "Thieves!" and, as the furm on which we were sitting played flee backwards, crippled Isaac bellowed out, "I'm dead!—I'm killed!—shot through the head!—Oh! oh! oh!"

Surely I had fainted away; for, when I came to mysell, I found my red comforter loosed; my face a' wet—Isaac rubbing down his waistcoat wi' his sleeve—the laddie swigging ale out of a bicker—and the brisk brown stout, which, by casting its cork, had caused a' the alarm, whizz—whizz—whizzing in the chumley lug.

Blackwood's Mag. Oct.

Account

Of the cavern at Scharzfeld, in Germany.

The cavern at Scharzfeld is well worth seeing, being caves remarkable for several rarities; the country people call it the Dwarfholes. It is situated in the Lower Hartz, in the county of Hohnstein, in a wood not far from the castle of Scharzfeld. Whoever wants to see this cavern, goes to the village of Scharzfeld to look out for a guide. Then you proceed through a wood and a thicket, and coming near the cavern, you must get down by the knots and branches of a large tree with some trouble and danger, to come to the mouth of it. When you are on the ground, there appears to your view a large cleft in a rock, about fourteen feet high: the inside of it is lined all about with a thick and shining *dropstone*. Now you advance a pretty way forwards, and must creep a considerable length, till you come into the second cave, which for height and bigness is not inferior to the first. From thence you creep again with some trouble into the third, and from thence to the fourth cave, and so on; and in this manner, some guides say, one may go five or six English miles under ground, without coming to the end.

The cold is very intense in this cave [illegible] and rather greater than in the Baumans cave. To let in some light, there are several round and square holes in the roof, some of which are stopped up with stones and other rubbish. The common people imagine the dwarfs went in and out of these openings, but it is more probable they were made for air-holes. There are such numbers of passages and turnings, that it is almost impossible to count them; some running forwards, some sideways, and others across, all communicating with one another in the manner of a labyrinth, for which reason it is very difficult to find one's way out of it again without a guide. Most of these passages are as clean as if there were swept with a broom, and some are filled up with rubbish by those that dug there, either for ore, or the fossile unicorn.

The *Drop-stone* is found in several of these caves, although the top of the mountain where the cavern is, be a dry lime-stone. The water drops continually from the roof, so thick, that it seems as if it rained; and when these drops fall on your clothes, and grow dry upon them, they turn to white spots, and a white powder like chalk comes from it.

It is reported, that once, on the eve of St. Peter and Paul, twenty-five persons bound themselves by oath to each other, to go into this cavern, and not to come out of it again till they had viewed all the curiosities therein, and found out the end; therefore they provided themselves with a number of candles, a ladder, and strings, and provision for several days.

When they were advanced about nine hundred fathoms, they found many curiosities, large places like palaces, all sorts of figures formed by the *Drop-stone*; also some springs running-waters, quantities of human bones, some of a gigantic size. Then creeping again through other norrow passages, they came into spacious places, where twenty-five could walk a-breast. Thus they went on till they could go no farther: by following the thread which they had tied to the entry of the cavern, they found their way back again without difficulty; but by the coldness of the place, and many frights, they were become so pale, and their countenances so altered, that their friends hardly knew them again.

Here is also found the fossile unicorn, but not near in such quantity as formerly, because the peasants, who used to dig for it, and to sell it to the apothecaries and druggists, have almost exhausted the place. This fossile is of different shapes; sometimes 'tis formed like a straight horn, a scull, a jaw-bone, a shoulder blade, and a back-bone, a rib, a tooth, a thigh-bone, and all other sorts of bones both of men and beasts; and there is some found like an unshapen lump or mass of stone, having no resemblance to any bone at all.

There have been great disputes among the learned about this fossile: some, considering that there are pieces so exactly like true bones, affirm they must really have been part of some animal; and, that those of an anomalous form are of the mineral kind. But others reply, that upon examination they cannot find that great likeness to bones as their adversaries are pleased to fancy: in particular they say, that those bones of the fossile unicorn, which are called the jaw-bone, have such apophyses as are never to be met with in the natural way; and that some being like no bone at all, they scruple not to conclude the whole to be a *lusus naturæ*, or an accidental produce of nature. Moreover, they add, that granting some to be like true bones, it cannot be inferred from thence that they were really so; because else it would follow, that the figures represented in some pieces of slate, and the *Cornua Ammonis*, were once real; which are now allowed on all hands to be stones of a particular kind.

Conringius, in his dissertation *De antiquo Helmiadist statu*, thinks the fossile unicorn were petrified bones. And Otto de Querick, in his *Experimenta Magdeburgica*, maintains the same opinion. That there had been such animals as unicorns, he pretends to corroborate by the following fact: he says, that anno 1663, in a lime-pit near Quedlinburg, there was found an entire skeleton of an unicorn, which had fixed to its forehead a long bone, or horn, as thick as a man's thigh-bone, and was presented to the abbess of Quedlinburg; and, that these bones had been conveyed to this place in the general flood, is proved sufficiently by the various bones dug up in most parts of the world. The *Theatrum Europæum*, part V. mentions, that anno 1645 the Swedes dug up, near Crems, in Austria, a giant's skeleton, whose head was as big as a middle-sized table, and on tooth weighed five pounds and a half, and the bone of his arm as big as a man's middle. Eckstormius also confirms it, with the author of the *Topagraphia of Brunswick*, that one time there was found in the Baumans cave an human scull of a gigantic size.

But the bigness of some of these bones, seems to argue that they could not be human, and therefore 'tis probable they either have increased under ground, or else are a *lusus naturæ*: for the tallest man we know of, was Og of Basan, whose bed is said, in Deuteronomy, chap. iii. to have been eighteen feet long: now, allowing the bed to be but one foot longer than the man, he was seventeen feet high. But if the head and tooth found by the Swedes had belonged to a regularly-proportioned man, he must have exceeded Og by a vast deal; for the tooth is said to have weighed five pounds and a half, and supposing that of a common man to weigh half an ounce, which is too much, then the giant must have had a height answerable to 176 times the bulk of a middle-sized man.

Others cannot comprehend how these supposed bones should have been brought together in such quantities into these caverns; nor will they be satisfied with the reasons some naturalists give for their manner of petrifaction; wherefore Sennertus, in his *Epitome Scientia naturalis*, lib. v. cap. 4. Schræder, in his *Pharmacopæia medica*, and Laurentius Bauschius, in his *Schediamsa Curiosum de Unicornu fossili*, and others, count it among the minerals.

Kircher, in his *Mundus subtaraneus*, lib. viii. c. 8. makes this distinction betwixt bones of a mineral produce and petrified ones; he says, the first are solid throughout, but the latter hollow. Which observation I have found not to be infallible, having seen some bones of the mineral kind that were concave, as if they had formerly contained marrow.

Thus has this controversy been canvassed pro and con; but as I have had the opportunity of examining great quantities of this fossil, particularly in my father's cabinet, who had various pieces of it, I have found most of that dug about the Hartz to be of a mineal kind.

This being taken for granted, we are next to consider the matter it is composed of. Some think with Libavius, Part 3. Singular. 1. 18. c. 17. that it is a bituminous earth; and others say it is a kind of agate petrified; but to me it seems most probable that it is made of a clay, or fattish earth, called in Latin *marga*, or *marl*, which is very plentiful in this country, and serves to manure the ground, instead of dung. According to the figure this earth lies in underground, when the petrifying water comes to it, and causes it to grow hard, so it remains, and thus becomes sometimes a well-shapen bone and often a lump of matter of no distinct form at all. This formation is not perfected at once; for it is observed, that some pieces lying in a place where there is room for increase, will grow to a monstrous size.

This fossil hath several names, viz. *unicornu minerale*, *ebur fossile*, *osteites*, *monoceros*, *vulgi*, *lithomarga alba*, &c. The most common term it is known by, is *unicornu fossile*; but I can see no reason why it should rather be called *unicorn* than any other animal, since it is found of all sorts of forms, and those pieces resembling the horn of an unicorn but very rarely to be met with.

It is most commonly of a light grey, black, or yellowish colour, and very seldom perfectly white: sometimes it is as hard as a stone, and other times soft like clay, and grows harder the longer it is exposed to the air. It has commonly neither smell nor taste, yet sometimes I have found it with a scent like that of quinces; which probably might proceed from a bituminous substance mixed with the petrifying water. It is introduced in the *Materia Medica*; and the whitest and mellowest is reckoned the best for that purpose. The common people try it by putting it into cold water; and that which causes most bubbles to rise, they count for the best sort. The reason of the rising of these bubbles is, because as this fossil is full of pores, wherein air is contained, the water getting into them, drives out the air, which being specifically lighter than the water, rises in the form of those bubbles to the surface.

The common people looked formerly upon it as a medicine of extraordinary efficacy, thinking it to be the true unicorn; but since it is come to be common, it hath lost much of its repute. It operates very like the terra sigillata, absorbs, adstringes, and promotes prespiration (vide Francisc. Joel. Pract. tom. 5.), and is one of the ingredients of the Bezoardic powder described by D. Ludovici in *Pharmacopœia moderno sæculo applicanda*, and produces a very good effect, unless a symptomatic costiveness forbid its use. Externally it serves in pustulary eruptions and erosions about the pudendum and fundament in children, and in eye-waters. Lastly, D. Hoffman, in his *Clavis Schræderiana*, admonishes people to try the fossil unicorn first upon a dog, before it is made use of in medicines, because he thinks it is sometimes of a poisonous [illegible] which however is never observed in an[illegible] in or near Hartz forest.

No. XIX. THE VENUS DE' MEDICI.

"But soft—by regular approach—not yet."—P[illegible]
"Give me a look—give me a *face*."—BEN JON[illegible]

WHEN the intelligent traveller approaches Florence,—when he ascends the top of the gentle mountains that surround it, and sees the beautiful city lying in a plain full of orchards,—what are the anticipations in which he indulges? Not surely those of a Grand Duke, nor of divers other Grand Dukes that preceded him, nor of the difference between *tables d'hôte* nor any such local phenomena, eminent in the eyes of the postilion:—he thinks of the old glories of Florence; of Lorenzo de' Medici, of Dante, Boccacio, and Michael Angelo; of the rank which that small city has challenged, by the sole power of wit, among the greatest names of the earth; of the lively and clever generations that have adorned it, playing their music, painting their pictures, and pouring forth a language of pearls; and last but not least, he thinks of the Goddess who still *lives* there, the far-famed Venus de' Medici,—triumphing in her worshippers as if no such thing as a new religion had happened, and attracting gazers from all parts of the earth.

He enters, and worships likewise. I too entered and worshipped, prepared to be the humblest of her admirers. I did not even hurry to the Gallery, as soon as I arrived. I took a respectful time for going properly. When I entered the room, I retained my eyes a little on the objects around her, willing to make my approaches like a devout lover, and to prepare myself for that climax of delight. It seemed too great a pleasure to be vulgarly and abruptly taken. At length I look. I behold and I worship indeed; for—how shall I explain the reason? How, after all this preface, shall I assign the extraordinary cause, why the worship I paid was——No; I have not yet mustered up courage enough. I must make a further preface.

The celebrated Florentine Gallery is an oblong, occupying the upper story of a whole street of Government offices. The street is joined at the end, though opening with a portico underneath on the river Arno; so that the gallery runs round the whole of the three sides. The two longer corridors are each 430 feet long (French) the intermediate one 97. They are 11 feet broad, 20 feet high, paved with variegated stucco, and painted on the roof *in fresco*. The windows are ample, curtained from the sun, and generally open to admit the air. The whole forms an union of neatness and richness, of clear and soft light, of silence, firmness, and grace, worthy to be the cabinet of what it contains. These contents are statues, busts, pictures, and sarcophagi; the paintings being in the intervals between the sculptures, and occupying the continued space over their heads. I dare not touch upon these at present; but I will mention, that after ascending the staircase, and passing one or two noble vestibules full of art, the first personages you encounter on entering the gallery, are a party of Roman Emperors and their kindred; to which I hope shortly to invite the reader. But the gallery is

not *all*. In these illustrious corridors are certain tempting-looking doors, which excite curiosity. They open into rooms,—the very boudoirs of connoisseurship,—containing specimens of the different schools,—collections of gems and medal and select assemblages from the whole treasure. One of them, called the Tribune, little more perhaps than 20 feet in diameter is a concentration of beauty and wealth. It is an octagon, with light from above, a precious marble pavement, and a cupola adorned with mother-of-pearl. But I knew nothing of all this, till I read it in a [illegible] saw only the pictures and the statues. [illegible] among other wonderful things, is the [illegible]onderful Venus of Titian. Here [illegible] Fornarina of Raphael, his Julius [illegible] with four other pictures, showing the [illegible] of his hand; the adoring Virgin of [illegible]io; the Epiphany of Albert Durer; a [illegible]t-piece by Vandyke, another by Paul [illegible]ese, another by Domenichino, another by [illegible]hardo da Vinci. In the middle of the [illegible]n, forming a square, stands the famous Apollo with his arm over his head, leaning on a tree; the Grinder, or Listening Slave; the Wrestlers; and the Faun playing the cymbals. And as the vista to all this, with the states and paintings in attendance, elevated by herself, opposite the door-way, and approached by greater numbers of pilgrims than are now to be boasted by the Virgin Mary herself, preside the Goddess of the place, the divine traveller the very Deity of the city and nation, the Venus de' Medici.

"So stands the statue which enchants the world."

Seeing what I saw, and feeling as I did when I first beheld this renowned production, glittering with the admiration of ages as well as its own lustre, it was easy to conceive the indignation which the Florentines displayed when they saw it take its departure for France, and the vivacity with which Bonaparte broke out, when he spoke of its acquisition. The late Mr. West told me (I think from his own testimony) that when the first Consul was standing in the Louvre, looking at some works of art, he turned abruptly round to somebody who asked whether the Venus had arrived, and said with his eyes sparkling, "No, but *she*'s coming!"—as if she had been alive.

After this second preface, the genuine transcript of my feelings on entering the room, I should again be at a loss how to venture upon the opinion I am about to express, if I did not recollect that the *entire* statue is acknowledged not to be antique, and that the very important part which called forth my disappointment i by some *supposed* not to be so. The statue was originally dug up near Tivoli, at Hadrian's Villa, and was then in a broken as well as mutilated condition. Luckily the division were such as to refit easily; but it is confessed, that the whole right arm was wanting, and part of the left from the elbow downwards. "With the exception of a little bit of the body or so," says the French editor of the Guide, "all the rest is evidently antique." This it appears is disputable; but nobody doubts the body at large, and the body is certainly divine. Luckily for me, I approached the statue on the left as you enter the door, and first saw it in the point of view that shows it to most advantage. The timid praises which the modern English taste ventures to bestow upon naked beauty, are not calculated to do it justice. The good faith with which I speak must warrant me in resorting to the more pictorial allowances and swelling words of the Italians. The really modest will forgive me at all events; and I am only afraid that the prudish will be disappointed at not having enough to blame. *Hips and sides*, however (if they understand such words) will do. We first vulgarise some of our terms with a coarse imagination, and then are afraid to do justice to what they express. It was not so with our ancient admirers of beauty, the Spensers and Sir Philip Sydneys; and they, I believe, were not worse men than ourselves. It would be impossible now-a-days to translate the Italian word *fianchi* with any decency, as applied to a naked figure. It means only the sides of an army, a fortified place, or a beast. Yet the words *rilevati fianchi* are used by the gravest Italian poets to express a beauty, eminent among all beautiful females who are not pinched and spoilt by modern fashions, and particularly so in the Venus de' Medici. Fielding, in one of his passages about Sophia, would help me out with the rest. But to those who have seen the Venus of Canova or the casts from her, it is sufficient to say, that in all which constitutes the loveliness of the female figure, the Venus de' Medici is exactly the reverse of that lank and insipid personage. Venus above all Goddesses, ought to be eminently a woman; whereas the statue of Canova, with its straight sides and French head of hair, is the image (if of anything at all) of Fashion affecting Modesty. Let her strip, in God's name. She has nothing to be afraid of. The finest view of the Venus de' Medici is a three-quarter one, looking towards the back of her head. Let her rest her fame on this. It is perfection; if indeed the shoulders are not a thought too broad. But the waist, and all (thereunto) belonging,——I would quote Sir Philip Sydney at once if I were sure I had none but an audience worthy of him. The feet are very beautifue---round, light, and tender. It is justly said, tl.that there is uo cast of the Venus which gives a prope dea of the original. Perhaps the nature of the marble is one of the reasons. It has a warmth in it, and a certain polish that swims away with the eye, like what Horace speaks of in the countenance of his mistress:---

"Vultus nimium lubricus aspici."
"Looks too slippery to be looked upon"—CREECH.

Alas! not so the face, nor the gesture. When I saw the *face*, all the charms of the body vanished. Thomson thought otherwise:---

"Bashful she bends; her well-taught look aside
Turns in enchanting guise, where dubious mix
Vain conscious beauty, a dissembled sense
Of modest shame, and slippery looks of love,
The gazer grows enamour'd, and the stone,
As if exulting in its conquest, smiles."

See the poem of *Liberty*, part the 4th. But Thomson writes like a poet, who made what he went to find. I was not so lucky. I do not remember what it was that Smollett, in his morbid spleen, said of the Venus. Something, if Sterne is to be believed, not very decent. I hope I am not going to behave myself as ill: I would rather err with the poetical Scotchman, than be right with the prose one; but setting aside the body—(which if Smollett said anything indecent against, I say he spoke worthily of his friend Peregrine Pickle)—I must make bold, perhaps impudent enough, to say, that I neither conceive the gesture of the figure to be modest, nor the face worthy even of the gesture. Yes;—perhaps it is worthy of the gesture, for affected modesty and real want of feeling go together; and to my mind the expression of the face—(if I must out with all my abuse at once)—is pert, petty, insolent, and fastidous. It is the face of a foolish young woman, who thinks highly of herself. and is prepared to be sarcastic on all her acquaintance. I cling eagerly to the supposition that the head is not antique; and I must add, that if artists are warranted---(as they very probably are)—in deducing a necessity of the present position of the hands from the turn of the shoulders, the hands were certainly not in their present finical taste. A different character given to them would make a world of difference. It is not to be supposed that the sculptor intended to make a sophisticate, pert Venus, such as nobody could admire. It is out of all probability. There is too much sentiment in the very body. On the other hand, the expression is neither graceful and good enough for the diviner aspect of the Goddess of Love, nor sufficiently festive and libertine for the other character, under which she was worshipped. It might be said, that the Greek women, in consequence of the education they received, were more famous for the beauty of their persons than the expression of their faces; that the artist copied this pecularity of his countrywomen; that it might not have been his object to excel in expression of countenance; or that he could not perhaps have made a face equal to the figure, his talent not being equally turned for both. But it is said, on the other hand, that the women of Greece, doubtless owing to moral causes of some kind, were altogether inferior to the other sex in beauty. Painters and sculptors sought objects for their art among the courtezans, who were the only educated women; and certainly it is *possible* that the Venus de' Medici may have been a portrait of one of these presons of meretriciousness, which is want of feeling; and ages. The face, however, has the very worst look of meretriciousness, which is want of feeling! and this, we are bound to suppose, would at least have been veiled under a pleasant and more winning aspect, by the skilful practice of both artist and lady. That it may not have been the object of a great sculptor to render the face worthy of the figure, it is hardly possible to conceive; though it may readily be conceded that he would have found it difficult, especially in marble. But the question lies, not between a figure divine and a face unequal to it, but between a figure divine and a face altogether unworthy. Apulieus has said, that if Venus herself were bald, she would no longer be Venus. It is difficult not to agree with him. And yet with much more truth might he have said, that Venus could not be Venus without a proper eloquence of expession. An exquisite turn of body is not all, nor even half. It is more necessary for her to have intentness of eyes, charmingness of smile, and that graceful and affectionate look of *approach*, which the Latins expressed by a word taken from the same root as her name, *Venustas*. The cestus was round the waist; but what gave it its power? Winning looks, tenderness, delightful discourse, the whole power of seduction and entertainment, such as Homer has described it, in verses rich as the girdle. There is nothing of all this in the Venus de Medici. Her face seems to vilify and to vulgarize all that her person inspires. Even the countenance of Titian's Venus, which lies just over head as if to out-do her, succeeds in the comparison; and yet this naked figure, though called a Venus is nothing more I believe, than the portrait of somebody's mistress, not romantically delicate and waiting till an old woman in the background brings her her clothes to get up. But not to mention that it is an exquisite painting the expression of the face is at least genuine and to the purpose, and the whole figure worthy to be adored in the temple of the Venus Pandemos, if not of the diviner one.

The plaister-cast Venuses in England have often little or no resemblance to the face of the original. They are only insipid. The exquisite turn of the limbs is still less, I fear, to be looked for. But it may be imagined, if you do not see the face.

[*The Examiner*, *Nov.* 15.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25TH 1825.

(*Continued from page 245.*)

ful in itself, and rarely conducted with any desire to annoy others; yet when it becomes a nuisance to the neighbours, then have a right of action, and the term "maliciously" is employed to characterize the offence. Thus every publication impeaching the character of another, except under circumstances which create a privilege, is the subject of an action. In stating the objections to the pleas, I have answered those made to the declaration, as to the counts which are framed on the first libel. Judgment, therefore, must be given for the defendant, on the sixth and eight pleas, which apply to the second article, and for the plaintiff on the second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh pleas, which apply to the first.

LONDON :---MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Public curiosity will be somewhat disappointed by the result of the hearing on Saturday last, in the case of the late Mr. Fauntleroy's partners. Messrs. Marsh, Stracey and Graham attended before the Commissioners, and evinced a laudable readiness to answer any questions that might be put to them; but it was not thought by the assignees that the accounts were in such a state as to render the examination of the bankrupts advisable. A general statement, however, was presented of the demands and assets, but it was avowedly offered as imperfect, though containing all the particular at present ascertainable. According to this document it would seem that the demands on the house hitherto known are about 554,000*l.* and the available assets about 399,000*l.* leaving a debtor balance of 155,000*l*; against which are set various bad and doubtful debts, amounting to nearly 234,000*l.*; so that if these latter were to be found ultimately productive, the firm would not only pay 20s. in the pound, but would have a surplus of 79,000. This however, is not to be expected; and therefore we are compelled unwillingly to anticipate an ultimate deficiency of assets.

In this statement no claims on the part of the Bank of England are included: and it seems probable that no such claims have as yet been made. It was thrown out at the meeting that the Bank of England might possible claim 250,000*l.* as money erroneously paid by them to Mr. Fauntleroy, and by him carried immediately to the credit of the house; but Mr. Montagu, the Counsel for the assignees, justly observed, that though the Bank of England was a strong and powerful body, the laws of England were much stronger---a remark in which we are proud and happy to acquiesce.

Still it remains doubtful what the law applicable to this case may be; for the facts of the case are at present in obscurity. Did Mr. Fauntleroy really pay in the produce of his various forgeries to support the credit of the house; or did he not? If he did not, his solemn averment at his trial was a daring and wicked falsehood; if he did, then the equity of the case manifestly is, that the Bank of England should come in as a principal creditor of the firm.

We cannot understand why it was suffered to remain for a moment in doubt whether Mr. Fauntleroy's assertion was true or false. The public at large have taken it to be true: they have believed that immense sums procured by forgery and fraud were paid in by him to support the credit of the House; and they have thought that this statement implied in Mr. Fauntleroy's partners, to say the least, a very strange and culpable ignorance of their own concerns. We are bound to say that nothing appeared on Saturday to confirm this imputation; but nothing appeared to contradict it: and on the other hand, two items in the balance sheet afford impressions by no means favorable to two of the partners. We allude to the following particulars in the statemeut of assets :---

£5000 9 0 Cash returned by Miss Marsh.
4111 10 0 Do. by Mr. Edward Stracey.

It is to be lamented that no explanation accompanies those items; for on the face of them they seem to give a colour to the reports mentioned in our paper of the 20th ultimo, "that large sums were drawn out by near relations of the partners the day after Fauntleroy was apprehended, but before the House stopped payment."

At a future Meeting the Creditors will have it in their power to elucidate all the matters now in doubt by a strict examination of the partners. By that time, too, it may probably be ascertained what course the Bank of England means to adopt in regard to the sums paid in consequence of Fauntleroy's Forgeries.---*New Times.*

LONDON :---FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

We have elsewhere inserted some letters, extracted from a Cotemporary Journal, which go to elucidate some particulars in the late trial of "FOOTE against HAYNE." It is perhaps not very desirable that the public attention should be at all occupied by transactions of this kind; but if it be so occupied undoubtedly false impressions in matter of fact should not be suffered to prevail. We feel, too, that there is a difficulty in correcting errors favorable to one party, without appearing to wish to exonerate another party. It is necessary, therefore, to observe, that in the following remarks our object is not to exculpate Colonel BERKELEY, whose connexion with Miss FOOTE is not to be justified; but we merely desire to clear up a mystery which hung over the occurrences of a certain period.

Mr. FOOTE was for many years the Manager of a Country Theatre, then he became a Hotelkeeper, and then a Bankrupt. In 1814, his daughter, Miss FOOTE, being then only sixteen, came out on the London Stage. In April 1821 she had an illegitimate daughter by Colonel BERKELEY; in June 1823 she first saw Mr. HAYNE, but nothing particular was observed in his conduct till January 1824, when Mr. HAYNE applied to Mrs. FOOTE (as the letter says) for leave to pay his addresses to her daughter; to which she replied that Miss FOOTE was engaged to Colonel BERKELEY, that her engagement was of a very solemn nature, but if she did not marry the Colonel before the end of June she would consider that engagement at an end. It is to be observed that at this very time Miss FOOTE was in the fifth month of her second pregnancy to Colonel BERKELEY, and that she was delivered of another daughter on the 2d of May 1824. What ground Mrs. FOOTE had for believing that Colonel B. would marry her daughter under such circumstances is not very clear; but the Colonel in his letter to Miss FOOTE, of June 16th, 1824, says, "they (Mr. and Mrs. E.) *presumed* to ask me to make you my wife---at the same time that they gave positive encouragement to *two other* men; and you yourself told me that even to become my wife you would not give up their society." And again: "Now make! during the very period that your family were making this modest request that you should become my wife (the demand at least should have been sustained by perfect correctness of conduct on their part), your father went to this other lover, Mr. HAYNE, and *borrowed a sum of money* of him. Certainly neither this letter nor the former one of May 31st, 1824, implies the least intention of marriage on the part of Colonel BERKELEY but if Mr. FOOTE supposed he had such an intention, then what was his conduct in borrowing 1150l. of another man, who had already declared a passion for Miss FOOTE, but who remained, at that time, in total ignorance of the real nature of her connexion with the Colonel!

It is clear that Colonel BERKELEY was offended at the very idea of being asked to marry her himself. He demanded to know the truth as to Mr. HAYNE; but he said, "Deal with me honestly. If it is so, and you think your happiness would be consulted by accepting such proposals, I pledge my word that I will throw no obstacle in the way." It seems he was not dealt with honestly. Singularly enough he seems, from the letter of June 16, not even to have been informed of the sex of the second child till upwards of a month after its birth. His idea appears to have been, that the object of Mr. FOOTE's family was to form a connexion (not a matrimonial one) between Miss FOOTE and Mr. HAYNE; and that his (Colonel BERKELEY's) two children would in consequence be brought up by their mother while living under the protection of another man. His letters of June 20th, 29th, and 30th, all go to avert this evil: and it seems a species of infatuation in the FOOTES not to have satisfied him on this head: in which event he would have left it to Miss FOOTE herself to make the disclosure of her real situation to Mr. HAYNE—*New Times.*

LONDON,—DECEMBER 25.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Expectation has been alive for the last eight-and-forty hours to receive the first Speech addressed by CHARLES X. to his Parliament. From this document it was justly thought a reasonable augury might be drawn of the policy of the new reign. We are therefore happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers the following Copy of the Speech received last night by express:—

"GENTLEMEN---The first want of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and of your own: we have lost a King wise and good, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honored and respected by all Foreign Governments.

"The glory of his reign will never be effaced. Not only did he re-establish the Throne of my ancestors, but he consolidated it by institutions, which, bringing together and uniting the past with the present, have restored to France repose and happiness.

"The touching affliction which the whole nation felt at the last moments of the King my Brother, was to me the sweetest of all consolations, and I can say with truth it was to this cause that I owe the power of fully enjoying the confidence with which my Accession to the Throne has been received.

"This confidence shall not be deceived. Gentlemen, I know all the duties which Royalty imposes on me; but strong in my love for the people, I hope with the aid of God to have the courage and firmness necessary for their due fulfilment—(*Bravos and acclamations of love here interrupted the King.*)

"I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of Foreign Governments have experienced no change, and leave me no doubt respecting the maintenance of those friendly relations which subsist between them and myself. The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them gives to the nations the strongest guarantee which they ever have had, against the return of those troubles by which they were for so long a time desolated.

"I shall neglect nothing to maintain that happy agreement which is its fruit. With this object it was that I consented to prolong still further the stay in Spain of a part of the troops which my son had left there after a campaign, which, both as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious. A recent Convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure

in such manner as to conciliate the interests of the two Monarchies.

"The just security which our Foreign Relations give us will favour the development of our internal prosperity. I will second this salutary movement, Gentlemen, by causing to be successively proposed to you the melioration required by the sacred interests of Religion, and by the most important parts of our Legislation.

"The King my Brother found a great consolation in preparing the means of closing the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment has arrived to execute the wise designs which he had conceived. The situation of our Finances will permit the accomplishment of this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the imposts, without injuring public credit, without retrenching any part of the Funds destined to the different branches of the public service.

"These results, perhaps beyond expectation, Gentlemen, are due to the order established with your concurrence in the fortune of the State, and to the peace which we enjoy. I entertain a firm confidence that you will enter into my views, and that this restorative order will be completed by a perfect harmony of will between you and myself.

"I have resolved that the ceremony of my Consecration shall terminate the first Session of my reign. You will assist, Gentlemen, at that august solemnity. There, prostrated at the foot of the same altar where Clovis received the Sacred Unction, and in presence of HIM who judges nations and Kings, I will renew the oath to maintain and cause to be observed the laws of the State, and the institutions granted by the King my father: I will thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me in order to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I will beseech the ALMIGHTY to continue to protect that beauteous France which I am proud of governing."

Such was the first Address of the new FRENCH SOVEREIGN to his assembled Legislature, and through them to France and to Europe. With respect to foreign policy, we can only say, we rejoice to believe that the sentiments here avowed are a faithful index of the course to be pursued throughout the reign of CHARLES X. Applying to himself the words which he employs in speaking of other Powers we may say, "the spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates him gives to the nations of Europe a strong guarantee against the renewal of those troubles by which they were so long desolated. In regard to measures of internal arrangement, the intended indemnity to the Royalists for their confiscated estates is properly alluded to as calculated "to close the last wounds of the Revolution." A crying injustice will thus be in some sort remedied, a source of constant irritation will be removed, unquiet consciences will be tranquilised, and the abolition of party hatreds and animosities will be secured.—*New Times.*

Serious Accident at drury-Lane Theatre.---On Wednesday evening, just at the conclusion of *Guy Mannering*. the rope that suspended the iron balance (of three hundred weight) to the drop curtain gave way, and the ponderous mass fell sixty feet, bearing all before it through the floors to the bottom of the stage. It grazed the side of one person, & a large piece of timber fell, on Miss Povey's head, and wounded her severely. She was of course incapable of performing in the new Farce of *My Uncle Gabriel*, and Miss Car, at a moment's notice, read the part. A moment later, and Miss Stephens, with several others, who were running into the Green-room, might have met with most dreadful injury, if not death. Miss Povey is better though still suffering considerably.

A lady dropped a garter with a *diamond clasp*, in her way into Drury-lane Theatre, on Tuesday, night.

FOOTE *v.* HAYNE.---We hear that it is intended in this case, to move the Court for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages.---*Morning Chronicle.*

Col. Berkely is said to have declared his intention of making a provision for Miss Foote during her life.

LONDON:---THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

The Quarter's Accounts of the Revenue will not be completely made up till to-morrow. We are happy, however, to be enabled to state positively that the produce of the *Excise* will exhibit an increase of rather more than 600,000l. on the Quarter, and of nearly a Million on the Year. The *Stamps*, after making due allowance for the repeal which has taken place in that department, will be found at least equivalent to the corresponding Quarter, and will exhibit a very considerable increase on the Year. The *Post-Office* is nearly 60,000l. better. With respect to the *Customs* we must speak less positively, the Account s of that branch not being brought so nearly to a close: it is stated, however, that the Customs, in which repayments and repeals of Duties have taken place to the amount of 1,15,000l. in the Year, give within 168,000l. on the Year, and within 30,000l. on the Quarter, of their former produce; which in fact is an advance of nearly a Million a-year in the articles still subject to Taxation.

Such a view of the growing resources of the country is most cheering. Nothing can more conclusively prove the wisdom of that policy which His Majesty's Government continues to pursue, promoting the developement of the national industry by all the means in its power, and availing itself of the accumulations of capital and the progress of science, to encourage new and more productive undertakings. Hence there is reason to hope that the anticipations of the CHANCELOR of the EXCHEQUER will not only be realised but exceeded, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman may ere long have the pleasing task of relieving the public still further from its burthen. —*New Times.*

BRISTOL JOURNAL,---JANUARY 8.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Nov. 15:---"The slave trade is carrying on with all its former wanton vigour, as well as piracy: the island of Cuba is an emporium for contraband goods and the scene of every species of lawless enormity. Lieut. Holt, of the Hussar, has been promoted to the rank of commander, for his zeal and gallantry in destroying a horde of pirates in the neighbourhood of Cuba; and Lieut. Halstead is appointed to succeed him. Mr. Wm. Geo. Buchanan, of the Isis, is promoted to the rank of lieutenant and appointed to the Icarus, *vice* Halstead."

The Pope has issued a decree against the immodest dresses of the Roman ladies.

M. D. Corbiere, minister of the interior, has suppressed all the schools of mutual instruction in France.

General Jackson, it is expected, will be elected the new President of the United States.

The Grand Signor has ordered formation of a new army of reserve, composed of Asiatic troops,

From the great damage which the winter seed has sustained, owing to the terrible inundations, the price of corn in Germany has risen considerably.

Four North-American Chiefs are now in London.

A levy of the four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose, we understand, of reinforcing our army in India.—*Courier.*

Post Office Steam packets are shortly to be placed on the Weymouth station, to convey the mails from thence to Guernsey and Jersey.

A morning paper states from authority, that the account of the failure of Sir H. Davy's experiments for preserving the copper of the Samarang is devoid of truth.

The boisterous winds, which have at length subsided, continued ten weeks! At Dover, on Saturday, 200 persons were waiting to cross over to Calais.

Counterfeit sovereigns are extensively circulated at Hamburgh, executed with peculiar skill: they are made of glass and leather, thinly overlaid with gold.

Metals of all descriptions, with the exception of lead, which is gradually advancing, have recently experienced a tremendous rise. Block tin, both in Cornwall and Wales. was the other day to be purchased for 99s.: it is now 120s. per cwt. Iron continues to sustain its very high price, and Copper ore is much higher than it was.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, distributed in the last ten years 1,054,000 Bibles and Testaments, and very nearly two millions of Common Prayer and other religious bound books.

The Society for the propagation of the Gospel Foreign Parts expended last year £23,733 3s. 8d.; its estimate for the present year is £28, 775, of which £15,500 will be by grant from Parliament. The Society is now appealing to the public for increased support.

The Equitable Assurance Society has accumulated the immense capital of ten millions and a half.

It is stated that the weather on Christmas day was not so cold by two degrees as it was on the 23d June.

At Surrey winter assizes, sentence of death was recorded against seven prisoners for horse-stealing, ten for burglary, and two (Females) for stealing in dwelling-houses.

A new vegetable, called the *asparagus potatoe*, has been introduced into this country: it comes into season just as the asparagus goes out.

In An Abbey of Italian Benedictines, there has recently been found a series of musical instruments which belonged to the age of the Lower Empire: among them is a cythera, formed of ivory, the chords of which are of gold, mounted by rosettes of diamonds.

LONDON:---SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

The feeling produced by His MAJESTY'S recognition of the South American States has been quite electric. Throughout Great Britain the measure will be received with one universal gratulation. The name of Mr, CANNING is honorably associated with an event which tends to secure the blessings of civilization and independence to so large a portion of the globe. It is not merely that he happens to fill the office of Foreign Secretary at the moment of the recognition, but that he has for above a twelvemonth so ably and so steadily pursued a policy directed to the great result.

The dependance of the Spanish Colonies on the Mother Country had *de facto* ceased. The Kingdom of Spain *and the Indies* had become a vain and empty hyperbole; but still the Spanish Cabinet might, by judicious and temperate measures, have secured to their SOVEREIGN great advantages in a new arrangement with the Independent Provinces. The disinterested anxiety which Great Britain shewed to promote such an arrangement entitles her to the gratitude of both parties. Mr. CANNING from time to time urged the Spanish Ministers to adopt an enlightened policy suited to the occasion; but as they appear to have constantly shewn an infatuated blindness on this subject, it has at length become necessary for the British Government to act independently of the wishes or pretensions of the King of SPAIN.---*New Times.*

NEW TIMES,---JANUARY 12.

We are sorry to state that Mr. JOBLING, the third Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship *Hythe*, was drowned on Saturday afternoon at Gravesend, as he was passing from one Ship

to auother; in consequence of which accident the ship, though just on the eve of sailing, has been delayed until another Officer is appointed.

LONDON,---JANUARY 18.

It has long been understood amongst the best informed political circles of Paris, that the French Cabinet is determined to adhere as closely as possible to the line of policy adopted by this country, where circumstances will allow; and as further evidence of this fact the private letters received yesterday from Paris notice that a communication was daily expected to be made from the KING to the Chambers, recommending the appointment of Consular Agents, &c. to those South American States which have been similarly noticed by the British Government.

Sunday morning Mr. HARDENBERG, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing street, with despatches from our Ambassador at Vienna.

Mr. KAYE, jun. the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office with despatches from Paris.

A New Company for supplying the Western part of the Metropolis with genuine Milk is forming in the City, under the title of the "Westminster Dairy Company."

The Duke of DORSET had an audience of His MAJESTY yesterday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER arrived at his residence in Downing-street, from Beckenham, yesterday morning.

Saturday afternoon the Earl of HARROWBY left town on a visit to his brother, the Right Hon. R. RYDER, at his seat, Westbrook, Herts, where the Noble Earl was expected to remain till yesterday, when his Lordship was to proceed to his seat in Staffordshire, to remain there several days.

WINDSOR, JAN. 16.---His MAJESTY has been most graciously pleased to bestow a second munificent donation to the charities of Windsor, in addition to his support by annual subscriptions, which were transmitted by Sir WM. KNIGHTON to the MAYOR in the following sums;---50l. to the National Schools, 25l. to the Dispensary, 25l. to the Provident Institution, and 25l. to the Ladies Charity.

Despatches, dated the 3d December, have been received at the Colonial Office, from the Marquis of HASTINGS at Malta. They bring intelligence that the Emperor of MOROCCO was fitting out an expedition against the Sardinians.---*New Times.*

MADRID, NOV. 1. 1824.

The King of Spain is calumniated, I assure you, by those who represent him as incapable of acting on any system of Government. His Majesty has fully established a system of his own, and acts up to it with vigour and industry—a system of terror, the most comprehensive and efficient known in modern times, that sets aside all law, justice, and humanity; daily executions of innocent men—fathers hanged for the crimes of their children—wives punished like criminals of the worst class, for aiding their husbands to escape unmerited death—ladies condemned to banishment, and sent off at a moment's notice from their home and families, for the crime of sending food to friends or relatives, dying of hunger in the prisons. A narrative of one week of these scenes of blood in Madrid would exceed the limits of a letter.

The French Revolution was as nothing, compared to what is now passing in Spain, in quiet and regular obedience to the divine right of legitimacy.

In France, the war and foreign aggression engrossed the attention of the great body of the people, and called them away from domestic strife: but here we have no such diversion in favour of the oppressed—nothing to call off or check the blood-hounds for a moment.

In France, the person who sided with the Government of the day preserved his property; but in Spain, no matter to what party he belongs, the mere possession of property is sufficient evidence, in the mind of the King, that the owner can read and write, and therefore more likely to think in opposition to his Majesty's divine right of doing every thing that is wrong—consequently he is put down in the King's Black Book for a *negro*, or Liberal, and, as such, a fit subject to be pauperised, and his property divided amongst the loyal; which division takes place generally in a scramble—the armed rabble, called Royalist Volunteers, coming in for the largest share. In the provinces they take all.

When "the friends of the Altar and the Throne," in a country place, have resolved on stripping a man of his property in this "legitimate" way, and that they can prefer no charge against him, he is first put in prison, and a rumour set afloat that it is for some heinous crime. Next come the lawyers, with a detainer on his effects for what treason he may have committed against the King. Then the tedious forms of law are dispensed with by the "Volunteers," who beset his house, break open the doors, the family bundled into the street, and lucky if they escape with their lives; each "Royalist" walks off with some article of value, or piece of furniture on his back, the men of law keeping some chosen things to cover "taxed costs." If any books are found on the premises, this is proof positive that the owner is a *Negro*, a *Mason*, a traitor, and without looking into the contents, for the performers cannot read the works, are declared to be *filosofia*, and committed to the flames. This is the social order introduced by the Duke of Angouleme, and his "liberating" army, who, by deceit and corruption, succeeded in disarming the unfortunate Spanish people, and tied down their hands. In this postrate condition are all honest and unoffending Spaniards now placed, as in an amphitheatre with Ferdinand and his executioners let loose, like wild beasts, to tear them to pieces, while 50,000 French soldiers, backing and applauding the performer in these bloody scenes, look on at the *spectacle* with as much composure, as if it were the new opera.

The worst of this misery is, that I see no remedy for it. With a French army down on them, the unfortunate people of Spain dare not think of resistance. The King is the root and branch of the evil; he has thrown aside all restraint of humanity and decency, and giving himself up to unbridled vengeance; all persons whom he fancies objects of his displeasure must be exterminated. Ferdinand has laid down to himself two maxims for rules of Government; namely, depopulation and poverty—a few subjects and poor, he thinks, will not be so difficult to govern in his way as many and rich. This new Royal Bourbon practice for restive subjects is already in extensive operation in Spain, where a first experiment is most likely to succeed, being already the poorest and most depopulated country in Europe. One half the population of Madrid is now under sentence of expulsion, for the King's pleasure, His Majesty says he wants in his capital only soldiers, friars, and day labourers—no men of learning, no merchants—even shop-keepers are become objects of distrust. In the provincial towns the armed mob called "Royalist Volunteers," turn out every person they fancy to take a dislike to; it is not uncommon to have whole families, men, women, and children, driven like cattle into the fields and woods, with a warning not to return on their peril, and that without a moment's time to prepare, their property always remaining to reward the pure loyalty of he "*Realistas.*

I am afraid you will think I am writing imaginary tales to impose on your credulity, as they will no doubt appear to any one who [illegible] not been an eye-witness.

Having said that the King is the head [illegible] front of all this misrule, it is necesary to s[illegible] that he takes a more active part in affairs [illegible] is generally supposed; much of the blame [illegible] really belongs to his Majesty is thrown [illegible] Priests and Ministers of State; were the K[illegible] well-disposed, the clergy would now be [illegible] passive as at any former period; and as to [illegible] nisters, it is an abuse of words to give the name to a set of men selected for no other purpose but to pander to the worst passions of their employer. Formerly the Kings of Spain had their Ministers put on them promiscuously, through the influence of foreign courts, bribery, the intrigues of pimps and prostitutes; even out of this impure lottery the country sometimes, though rarely, drew an honest Minister, or a man of talent, but now Ferdinand VII. chooses his own Ministers, so far as to satisfy himself, they will do any work, however wicked and abominable, that he may require of them. He does not trust to character for disposition and aptness; the candidate must have certificates of deeds—such as having desolated a province, opened batteries on an unarmed multitude, amassed a fortune by plunder and peculation while in office, which he now is ready to expend in support of "the altar and the throne."

You may depend on it that the KING had fully ascertained that he was to have servants of this stamp in Ugeuarte, Calomarde, Zea, Bermudes, and Aymerik, before he brought them near him. These embroidered gentlemen have no more will of their own than the mutes of the Grand Sultan; and I verily believe they oftener stain their hands in innocent blood than the latter.

King Ferdinand has two leading objects of hatred in his mind always uppermost with him: the first is, the Spanish people; and next, the people of England. If they had but two necks, and within his grasp, he would off with their heads at one blow. His only association of ideas with the English army and Lord Wellington is, that they brought the Constitution and ideas of liberty into Spain to deprive him of his divine right to absolute power.

For the French he has no affection (the French can account for this only by his mother's written record, that her son is unsusceptible of any caffection whatever); they have restored him to despotic power---support him in his present career of persecution---and what is further a very great recommendation in favour of Frenchmen, they have reduced Spaniards to their present state of absolute ruin and misery, by the two invasions of Bonaparte and Louis XVIII. The misery of his subjects is

the feast of contemplation in which the King of Spain delights.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. Jopp, Engineers.
Lieut. R. Foster, Engineers.
Surgn. F. Trash, Cavy.
Ensign Edwd. Neville, 2d R^t. N. I.
Lieut. Henry Hobson, 20th Rt.
Capt. Charles Holroyd, Nizam's C. Brigade.
Cadet J. Richardson.
Do. Edmund A. Gucein.
Asst. Surgn. C. Jameson, Madras Establishment, Nizam's Service.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign E. P. De L'Hoste, 11th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. M. Kays, 24th Regt.
Lieut. Chas. Denton, 24th Regt.
, Michael S. Wiloughby, Artillery.
Surgn Hill Morgan.
. A. Seymour, 20th Regt.
or J. Brown, 1st Gr. Regt.

TICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

RIVALS.—May 19th, Portuguese Ship Santo nio, Eugenio Gonsalves, Commander, from un.—21st, The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Commr. from Bassadore 12th May.—22d, The H. C Brig Palinurus, Lieut. J. Pepper, Commander, from Mocha, 11th April.—23d, Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud, Commander, from Mauritius, 22d March.—Do. Ship Abberton, (Free Trader), Lucas Percival, Commander, from England left the Downs 10th Dec. 1824, Cape of Good Hope 9th March, sailed from Do. 14th March, left at the Cape the H. C. Ship Vansittart and Windsor was going into Table Bay on 15th March. The Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, Francisco Soares, Commander, from Demaun, 22d May.

Passengers per Brig Palinurus.—Mrs. Hutchison, Col. Renny.

Ditto Abberton—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss H. Brown, Master J. Brown, Miss Yates, Major Brown, 4th Lt. Drs. Lieut. Cockrane, 4th Lt. Drs. Arch. Inglish Esq. Merchant,

Wm. Birwood Esq. Writer,
Mr. J. McDonald, } Cadets.
Mr. Wm. Chambers, }
Mr. F. Bayshw, }
Mr. Edmund Gucein, }
Mr. C. H. Brown, }
Mr. John Richardson, }
Mr. Henry Herbert, } Ditto.
Mr. Henry Hornbury, } Died at Sea.
Gregory Schergiloff Esq. Armenian.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Charles Jameson, Esq. Asst. Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.—May 17th, Brig Jamesina, Alex. Grant, Commander, to Madras and Calcutta.—18th, Schooner Fly, G. F. Audrie, Comm. to Madras.—19th, Ship Edmonstone, Wm. Morgan, Commr. to China.—Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, to Tankara Bunder.—20th, Portuguese Ship Santo Antonio, Eugenio Gonsalves, Commander, to China.—23d, Brig Sylph, Mahomud Agem, Nacqudah, to Penang.

Passengers by Brig Jamesina,—C. McLeod Esq. Captain H. Havelock, J. Johnson, and Wife, 1 European Soldier.

Ditto Edmonstone.—W. Campbell, Esq. Mr. Poulin, Portuguese.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ogle Castle, for London.
Cornwallis, for China.
James Scott for Ditto.
Elizabeth, for ditto.
Khusrovie for Bengal.
Sylph, for Penang and E. I.
Dadloy, for Ditto.
Arab.—Wootmany, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 26, Portuguese Ship *Barretto Junior*, A. J. Barrados, from Macao 22d February, Malacca and Singapore 24th March.—28th Ship *Louisa*, T. B. Woolls, from Cape of Good Hope 7th February, Point de Galle, Madras, and Vizagapatam 24th April.—Do. Brig *Sarah*, J. A. Clark, from Rangoon 3 d April.—April 29. Ship *Hydery*, W. Fleming, from Rangoon 13th April.—Ditto Eleanor, C. Tabor, from Tapanooly 2d April.

Possenger, per Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior.—Barraõ de Senhor J. P. Alegre.

Passengers per Louisa from Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Creigie, Mrs. Woolls; Miss S. Travers: Dr. Creigie, H. C. S.; Captain Dolge; Captain Edwards.

From Madras:—Captain Webster.

Per Hydery from Rangoon:—Captain Waterman, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Messrs. T. Howard, Cliffe, and Rogers, of the Country Service.

Per Sea Horse, from Bombay:—Mrs Babcock, Lieutenant Newhouse, Bengal Army; and Mr. McDowall, Lithographist.

From Tillecherry:—Mrs. Allport; Mr. Allport; Master De Silva.

From Madras:—Mr. Watt.

DEPARTURES.—April 25, Bark *Helen*, R. H. D. Towle, for Singapore.—April 27th, Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Rangoon.—April 28th, Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson. for London.—April 30th Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 30th, Rrig Eliza, Captain Wilkins, returned from Sea.—May 2d, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. from a Cruize.—Do. Ship Hercules, Capt. Heron, from Masulipatam.—Do. Brig Hope, Serang Narsoo, from Vizagapatam 10th March.—Do. 6th, Ship Boyne, Captain Lawson, from London 5th and Madeira 22d January, and Trincomalie 4th May.—Do. Ship Palmeira, Captain John Lamb, from Falmouth 5th and Madeira 21st January, and Trincomalie 4th May.—8th, Ship Nerbudda, Captain G. Wallace, from Rangoon 19th April.—Do. Schooner Fly, Captain W. Dickson, from Pambed 5th and Pondicherry 7th May.—Ship Futtal Kureem, Captain J. W. Price, from Covelong 8th May.—9th, Ship Rockingham, Captain C. Beach, from London 8th January, and Cape 19th March.—Do. Ship Roberts, Captain W. Roe, from Rangoon 22d April.

DEPARTURES.—May 3d, Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, for Rangoon.—Do. Ship Glorioso, Captain Paterson, for Calcutta.—8th, Ship Grenada, Captain A. Anderson, for Calcutta.—Do. 5th, Ship Mahomed Bux, for Ditto.—Do. 6th, Ship Portland, Captain William Snell, for London.

ST. HELENA.

Dec. 15th, Ship Arethusa, J. Strong Commander, from Cape Good Hope, and sailed for England 16th Dec.—Do. 17th, Ship John Barry, P. Roche, Commander, from Bombay, and sailed for England 19th Dec.—Do. 18th Ship Jane, C. Maitland, Commander, from Calcutta, and sailed for New York 22d Dec.—Do. 23d, Sloop Duke Gloster, S. Amen, Commander, from Cape Good Hope.—Do. 26th, Whaler Wellington, N. House, Commander, from Whaling Voyage, and sailed for England 19th Jan.—Do. 30th, Whaler Emma, J. Waters, Commander, from East Coast Africa Do. do.—Jan. 3d H. M. C. M. S. La Coquille, Louis J. Dupery, Commander, from Bourbon last Voyage Discovery, and sailed for Toulon 12th Jan.—Do. 4th, Ship Greenock, Richmond, Commander, from Cape last and sailed for England.—Do. 5th, Brig Alacrity, J. Findlay, Commander, from Cape and sailed for England.—Do. 6th, Ship Lord Hungerford, C. Farquharson, Commander, for Calcutta, Madras and Mauritius and sailed for England 7th, Jan.—Do. 8th, Whaler Castor, J. Bunker, Commander, from Timor, and sailed for England 23d Jan.—Do. 9th, Ship Ratcliff, Hathaway, Commander, from Delago Bay and sailed for Brazil Banks 35th Jan.—Do. Brig Ellen, Charles Camper, Commander, from Cape Good Hope and sailed for England.—Do. 16th, Ship Hindoostanee, J. McCullum, Commander, from Calcutta, and sailed for Liverpool. Do. 17th, Ship Henry Porcher, J. Thomson, Commander, from Calcutta and Mauritius and sailed for England 24th Jan.—Do. 18th, Ship Konbary Jattie, T. Stavers, Commander, from Batavia and Mauritius and sailed for Amsterdam.—Do. Ship Godfrey Webster, J. Rennoldson, Commander from Calcutta and sailed for England 21st Jan.—Do. 19th, Ship Mercury, N. L. Jordon, Commander, from Batavia and Cape and sailed for Nantz 20th Jan.—Do. 22d Ship Ann Maria, Jacob Smith, Commander, from North America.—Do. 23d, Schooner St. Helena, J. Fairfax, Commander, from Cape Good Hope.—Do. 25th, Ship Asia, J. Lindsay, Commander, from Rangoon and Cape, and sailed for England.—Do. 26th, Ship Simpson, H. Simpson, Commander, from Bombay and Mauritius, and sailed for England 28th Jan.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Rutnagerry, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Captain Holland, 15th Regt. N. I. of a Son.—At Surat, on Monday the 9th Instant, the Lady of G. Grant Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 1st instant, William Wilmot O'Donoghue, the infant son of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. O'Donoghue, aged 10 months.—On the 1st instant, at Gualior, Josiah, the infant son of Capt. Stewart, Resident there, aged 9 months and 11 days.—At Alleppey, on the 3d instant, in the 20th year of her age, Eliza, the Lady of Capt. James Falconer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, after a long and painful illness.—On board the Marquis Hastings at sea, on the 4th February, Mrs. Carr, wife of the Revd. Thomas Carr, Chaplain on this Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 6th April, Richard Bromwich, Serjeant Major in His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth Smith, widow in His Majesty's 5th Regiment.—On the 14th April, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, at the House of J. O. Beckett, Esq. the Honorable R. V. Powys, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Beckett.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 26th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Captain G. M. Greville, of the 16th, or Queen's Regiment of Lancers, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest Daughter of John Pearson, Esq. Advocate General of Bengal.—At Kishnaghur, on the 27th April, by the Reverend George William Crawfurd, Lieutenant Frederick Brook Corfield, of the Honorable East India Company's 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Anne Nairne, Daughter of the late Major Robert Nairne of the Honorable Company's 6th Regiment of Cavalry.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 28th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles George Strettell Esq. Attorney at law, to Miss Anna, only Daughter of the late Alexander Greenlaw, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Balasore, on the 24th April, the Lady of W. Blunt Esq. of a Daughter.—At Chowringhee, on Sunday, the 24th April, the Lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 25th April, Mrs. Charles Gardiner, of a Daughter.—At Chowringhee, on the 25th April, the Lady of Major W. S. Whish, of Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Ghazeepore, on the 21st April, at the house of James Gibb, Esq. Acting Superintendent of the Stud, Claudine Eleanor, the infant daughter of John Hunter, Esq., aged 1 year and 4 months.—At Berhampore, on the 24th April, John Hyde, Esq. of Manchester.—At Calcutta, on Monday evening the 25th April, Mr. Charles Wiltshire, aged 47 years, Superintendent of the Governor General's State Boats.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th April, William Henry Bean, the son of Captain Chas.

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

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2d Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MAY 25, 1825.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

Hutton Bean, of the Country Service.---At Calcutta, on Sunday morning, the 1st May, suddenly, Mrs. Monee D'Rozario, aged 35 years. ---At Sea, while on his way to Rangoon M. R. H. Roberdeau.

Madras.

Marriage.—At Poonamallee, on the 2d May, Mr. Qr. Master A. Gwo. of the Horse Brigade, to E. Byrns, Widow.

Births.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 5th May, the Lady of Major Wilkinson, Artillery, of a daughter.—On Saturday the 7th May, Mrs. Mary D'Lima, of a daugter.

Deaths.—At Secunderabad, on the 21st April, of the Cholera Morbus, the Lady of Capt. W. Binny, 19th Regiment.—At Vellore, on the 25th April, Mr. Abel Penn, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 68 years.—At Madras, Mrs. E. F. Hicken, aged 24 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Europe.

Births.—Of Sons: On the 27th Dec. at Park Hill, Yorkshire, the Lady of the Rev. F. Manners Sutton.---On the 8th inst., the wife of Capt. John Lamb, of the Palmira.---On the 7th inst., in Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Lady of John Mitchell M. D.---On the 5th inst., at Rotterdam, the Lady of James Young, Esq.---On the 11th inst., the Lady of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. of Bedford-square.---On the 10th inst., the Lady of D. C. Guthrie, Esq.---Mrs. Arthur Clarke, of Bishopsgate-street without.---On the 9th inst., at Cambridge, the Lady of James Caulfield Brown, Esq.---On the 7th inst., the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn Percy, R. N.---At St. Alban's the Lady of Wm, Mackenzie, Esq.---The Lady of S. L. Flood, Esq.---At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Hollinworth, R. N.---At Falmouth, the Lady of Capt. Scott.

Of Daughters:—On the 7th inst., at Stackpole Court, the Right Hon. the Lady Cawdor.---On the 9th inst, in Lawrence-pounteney-lane, the Lady of Horatio Ripley, Esq.---Lately at Boulogne, the Lady of Capt. Robert Hagan.---In Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane the Lady of Charles Phillips, Esq.---In Mortimer-street, Cavendishsquare, the Lady of Dr. Boyton.---At Chatham, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, R. E.---The Lady of Lieut.-Col. Daubeney.---At Batalia, Oporto, the Lady of Wm. R. Harris, Esq.---At Bath, the Lady of Walter Long Esq.

Married—On the 4th inst., at the Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, John J. Bulkeley, Esq., to Sarah Mary, eldest daughter of the late Parr Bulkeley, Esq.—On the 8th inst., at Wooton, Lieut. Col Ogilvie, of the 46th Regiment, to Janet Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. A. Ogilvie, Esq. of Tanhurst, Surrey.---At Kirk Ella, Yorkshire, on the 8th inst., the Rev. J Donne, A. M., Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Mary eldest daughter of the late Matthew Dobson, Esq.---On the 10th inst. at Mary-la-bonne Church, Mathew Stritch, sen. Esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Mary, relict of the late J. Arnold, Esq. of Walworth, Surrey.---On the 5th inst, at All Saint's Church, Southampton, Mr. John Sabine, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Adelaide Isham, younger daughter of the late W. I. Eppes. Esq.---On the 6th inst., R. J. Longbottom, Esq., of Woodhall, Pinner, to Frances, daughter of William Nurse. Esq., of Pinner, Middlesex.---At Lewisham, R. B. Hankin, Esq., of Bedford, to Lucy Lindsay, daughter of the late P. Hyne, Esq. of Paington, Devon.---At Greenwich Church, Mr. Richard Suter, of Suffolk-street, Southwark, to Ann, daughter of the late Major-General Andrew Burn.---On the 11th inst., Thos. Barten Bowen, Esq., of Portman-street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire.---On the 4th inst., at Frome, George Watt, Esq., of London, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Meares, Esq. of Wallbridge-house.—At Worksop, Charles Doncaster, Esq., to Miss Thompson.---J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. to Miss Wright; W. Bennett, Esq., to Miss Treby.---Capt. J. H. Patten to Miss Godfree.---Capt. P Campbell, C. B. of his Majesty's ship Ganges, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq.---J. Addison, Esq. to Miss Jane Beckett.---The Rev. Tatton Brockman, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.---C. F. Biggs, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of John Gray, Esq.,—C. F. Barham, Esq., to Miss Eliza J. K. Smith.---The Rev. R. M. Manwaring to Miss Blackden.---The Hon. and Rev. L. Noel, to Miss Toljambe. Charles eldset son of Charles Halsea Johnson, Esq., of Hattongarden, to Charlotte, sixth daughter of the late Thos. Pierpoint, Esq., of Burslem Staffordshire.---Mr. James Minns, jun., Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, to Miss Ann Champion, of George-street, Sloane-square.---On the 3d inst., at St. Lawrence's Church, York, Robert Mansel, Esq., of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Armstrong, Esq., of the same regiment.---On the 11th inst., at Rodborough, Thomas Adlington, Esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Mary, the only daughter of the late Peter Smith, Esq., of Walbridge, Gloucestershire.---On the 11th inst. at the College Chapel, the Rev. Thos. W. Champnes, to Miss Langford, of Eaton College.

Died.—On the 7th instant, at his father's house, aged eleven years, Cary, second son of William Helyar, Esq. of Coker-court. Somerset.—At Brighton, at an advanced age, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Philadelphia Loughman, of Lower Seymour-street, relict of the late Thomas Loughman, Esq. formerly of the island of Madeira, and subsequently of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—At Stanmore, Middlesex, on the 9th instant, Richard Oswald Mason, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.---At Hackney, on the 2d instant, after a few days illness, Eleonora, only daughter of Mr. Stephen Curtis, aged 16 years.---On the 4th instant, at his house, on the Green, Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, Adam Bell, late of his Majesty's Victualling Department, Deptford, greatly lamented.---On the 5th inst. John Sivewright, Esq., of Tavistock-square. On the 10th inst. Richard Harrison, Esq. M. D. aged 40, at his house in Argyll-street.---At Twickenham, aged 65 years, Mary, wife of Thomas Dickason, Esq. of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham, and of Montague-street Russell-square, London.---At Bradford, aged ninety-two, Mary Beaumont, late of Thornhill.---Miss Sarah Ibbotson, of the Ladies Seminary, at Savile green, Halifax.---At 4, Buckingham-row, Newington, Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Dyer.---At his house at Lidiard, near Wooton-Basset, Mr. Wm. Kibblewhite, aged 75.---Mrs. Hurlock, of Kentish-town.---At his mother's house, South Lambeth, Mr. S. V. Howis, of Narrow-wall, aged 36.---At his house, in Stratton, Capt. R. Smith, in the 89th year of his age. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburgh, and afterwards at Gibraltar.---On the 1st inst. in her 70th year, at her house in Union-street, Stone-house, Mrs. Ann Coryton, widow of the late Rev. G. Coryton.---On the 8th inst., Mr. Storey of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 68th year.---Miss E. Wright, aged 67.-Mr. Wewitzer, late of Drury-lane Theatre.--Aged 79, T. Crane, Esq. near Kidderminster.---Near Bury, Lancashire, J. Kay, Esq.---At Stainton, in Yorkshire, William John, second son of the Rev. John Gilpin.---At Egham, Mrs. Bannister.---The Dowager Lady Sherborne. ---At Ardingley Rectory, Sussex, the Rev. B. T. Hicks.---Near Pontypool, T. Lewis, Esq.---At Pembroke, aged 94, Mrs. R. Wilmot.---Aged 22, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. J. Rooke, of Bourn, Lincolnshire.---The Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of the Earl of Radnor.---The Rev. James Dowland, Rector of Winter-bourne, Dorset.---In Bentick-street, George Rankiug, Esq.---At Brighton, the widow of Thomas U. Frederick, Esq., R. N.---At Kensington, aged eight years, the eldest son of the Rev. J. F. Late ward.---In her 73d year, Mrs. Mounteney.---At Richmond-green, Thos, Walmsley, Esq. aged 56.---Anne, wife of Benj. Guy Babington, Esq. M. P.---At Chiselhurst, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Bayning

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	Calcutta, 4th May 1825.	SELL.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
33 8	Remittable.....	Loan, 33 0
8 0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 per Ct.	Do. 7 4
6 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	5 4
3 12	From No. 1041 to last No. issued of	do. 3 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	4 0	per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange .	3 0	" ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ...	4 8	" ———
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4	" ———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	Calcutta.	SELL.
1 10	1 11 On London at 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	1 11½ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days' per 100 Bombay Rupees. . . . , ...	92 *
	Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs.	94 0 *a* 98 0

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

The Bankshall Report of this morning announced the arrival in the river of the Honorable Company's Ship *General Kyd*, Captain A. Nairne, from England the 21st of January.

Passengers.

Mrs. Mary Eckford; Captain James Eckford; Captain John Lane, N. C.; Lieut. Hy. Browne; Rev. Charles Hildyard; R. C. Plowden, Esq. and H. Pelham Maitland Gordon, Esq. of the Civil Service; Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Jasper Trower, Mr. Charles Darby, Mr. D. Ogilvie, Mr. Rt. Stuart, Mr. G. Hamilton, and Mr. A. Horne, Cadets; Mr. Charles Binny, Pilot Service; Mr. Fleming, Free; Mr. Rt. Harvey, and Mr Hy. Garden, returning to India; and 150 Recruits.

The *Lady Campbell* from London, sailed the same day (21st) and the H. C. Ship *Hythe*. from the Downs.

Mr. Wm. Small, Purser of the *Kyd*. died in the passage.

The *Royal George*, *Waterloo* and *Bridgewater*, to sail on the 26th January—the two former with Troops, the latter with various Detachments.

The *Kent* and *Scaleby Castle* to sail on the 10th February, with the 31st Regiment.

Sir T. Brisbane, Commodore, in the room of Commodore Grant, deceased.

Govt. Gaz. Extra, May 5.

Gazette Press.